

PRIS

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GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE SESSION OPENS

OWO31846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Geneva, 3 Feb (XINHUA)--The 40-nation Geneva Committee on Disarmament (CD), opened its 1981 session at the Palais des Nations here today. The participants of the CD session include the five nuclear powers--the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, France and China--and 35 non-nuclear weapon states.

Major topics on the agenda of the current 12-week session are: cessation of the nuclear arms race and promotion of nuclear disarmament; the question of a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty; security assurances for non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; the banning of all chemical weapons; the prohibition of all radiological weapons; the prohibition of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; elaboration of a comprehensive programme of disarmament.

A message to the CD from the United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said "The Committee on Disarmament is resuming its work at a time of strain and uncertainty in international relations." "The goal of disarmament remains as elusive as ever," the message added.

Observers here recalled that the 1980 session opened here a year ago shortly after Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan and Soviet-backed Vietnamese troops continued occupying Kampuchea. Consequently, little progress was made in CD negotiations last year. Quite a number of delegates held that the 1980 session ended in failure in view of no substantial progress in the negotiations. At present, Soviet and Vietnamese armed forces are still obstinately occupying Afghanistan and Kampuchea, and a "cold war" between the two superpowers looms large. With the current session being held under such circumstances, most observers here expect no substantial progress on major disarmament issues, be it nuclear or conventional weapons.

FAO REPORTS ON WORLD FOOD SITUATION IN 1980

OWO30728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] United Nations, 2 Feb (XINHUA)--The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) said in a press release today that the world food situation at the start of 1981 remained difficult, with expected sharp declines in cereal stocks and increased import needs by developing countries and the Soviet Union.

FAO placed world cereal production (wheat, rice, coarse grains) in 1980 at 1,438 million tons, only marginally higher than in 1979 and again below long-term trends. It forecast a record rise in world trade in cereals in the 1980-1981 season to 202 million tons due to higher imports by the Soviet Union and other developing countries.

World food stocks were expected to decline by 40 million to 210 million tons by the end of the season as a result of a second drawdown in two years to meet current consumption needs. At this level, stocks would be equal to only 14 percent of apparent world consumption--well below the minimum 17 percent level generally regarded as the world food safe level. The reserve margin would be only 30 million tons or one-week's world consumption.

FAO said, "With stocks below safe levels and barely sufficient to keep supply channels filled until the 1981 crops reach the market, the world begins the 1981-1982 season with virtually no cushion against major crop shortfalls. As a result, world food security will depend more heavily on the outcome of the forthcoming cereal harvests than at any time" since the 1973-1974 world food crisis.

Even if world production of wheat and coarse grains increase in 1981, it added, it still cannot be assumed that production will rise sufficiently to meet both higher consumption needs and urgently required stock replenishment.

As to meat production, FAO said, the output in the United States, Soviet Union, Poland, Australia and Argentina will probably fall in 1981. Soviet import requirements may reach a magnitude, it predicted, that could make the Soviet Union the largest net meat importer in the world.

COMMITTEE ON KOREA SUPPORTS KIM IL-SONG'S PROPOSAL

OW311706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1656 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Jan (XINHUA)--The executive committee of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea adopted a resolution actively supporting President Kim Il-song's new proposal on the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The resolution, adopted at a two-day enlarged meeting of the executive committee, pointed out that the new proposal on the peaceful reunification of Korea and for the establishment of the Confederal Democratic Republic of Koryo, brought up by President Kim Il-song at the sixth national congress of the Korean Workers' Party, is clear and realistic. The resolution called on all peace-loving peoples of various countries to support the proposal and exert joint efforts for the just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Representatives from more than 20 countries including Italy, France, Yugoslavia, Japan, the United States, Algeria, Guinea, Finland, Costa Rica, Belgium, Greece, Madagascar, Cuba and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea attended the meeting, which ended today. An action programme for 1981 was also adopted at the meeting.

The International Liaison Committee was formed in Brussels in 1977 and since then two world congresses in solidarity with the peaceful reunification of Korea have been held. The present meeting has initially decided that the third congress would take place in Algeria as early as possible in this year.

The meeting also sent a message to U.S. President Reagan asking him to take positive steps toward the peaceful reunification of Korea.

U.S. OFFICIAL ON REAGAN POLICY TOWARD SOVIETS

OW021928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1909 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 2 Feb (XINHUA)--The Reagan administration is sending Moscow the message that it intends to judge the Soviet Union by its deeds and that "it is not going to do business as usual" with it. White House chief of staff James A. Baker made the statement in a CBS "Face the Nation" program yesterday.

When asked about President Reagan's remarks on the Soviet Union at his first press conference, Baker said, the President "means what he says and says what he means."

"I think they (the Soviets) should be thinking that there's a president of the United States today who is going to be realistic with respect to the Soviet Union and not naive. That there's a president of the United States who, if you judge the Soviets by their behavior in recent years, might have trouble trusting them, if you look at what's happened in South Yemen, and in Ethiopia and in Afghanistan."

Commenting on the recent action of the State Department to remove the Soviet ambassador's privilege of coming in through the garage entrance of the State Department instead of through the main entrance as other foreign diplomats are using, Baker said the message is: "It's not going to be business as usual. You're not going to have a preferred status unless your actions around the world are such as to justify it." He added, "This business of getting along is not a one-way street, and we're going to judge you by your actions and not by your words."

Asked about the concept of "linkage" in dealing with the Soviet Union and whether the United States will not resume even talks leading to discussions in terms of strategic arms limitation unless the Soviets would withdraw from Afghanistan, Baker replied, "The secretary of defense said recently that preliminary talks we would be interested in resuming, or willing to resume." But negotiations, he said, will not "for at least a period of six months or so."

REAGAN STATE DEPARTMENT NOMINEE CRITICIZES USSR

OW030309 Beijing XINHUA in English 0256 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 2 Feb (XINHUA)--William P. Clark, the U.S. President's nominee to the post of under secretary of state, warned of the danger "that a Soviet miscalculation could spring a confrontation leading to war", "unless we can muster the resolve needed to encourage our friends and allies and deter the Soviets." Speaking at the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations which held a hearing today on his nomination, Clark said, "We see the vital oil resources of the Persian Gulf threatened by both local conflict and encroaching Soviet power. Soviet arms, in the hands of Cuban and other proxies, are threatening the peace of our own hemisphere. With Soviet forces occupying Afghanistan and poised on the borders of Poland, our major allies in Europe and Asia look to American strength and leadership to provide the basis for resisting Soviet power rather than further accommodating it."

William Clark worked with Governor Reagan as his chief of staff before he was appointed a justice in California 12 years ago.

Clark said this will be his first major experience in the field of foreign affairs, if confirmed by the Senate, and he must devote himself to accelerated study of substantive issues in this new field. "I am confident I will effectively assist Secretary Haig in his important role as the principal architect of our foreign policy," he said.

REAGAN CITED ON U.S. PRESENCE IN MIDDLE EAST

OW040716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 3 Feb (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan said the United States should have a military presence in the Middle East to confront "reckless move" of the Soviet Union. "What I have called for, and what I think is needed as we refurbish our capability, is a presence in the Middle East," said Reagan. "And I think this is something we ought to also take up with our own allies in Europe, because there would be total disaster to the European economy if there was an interference with the energy supply; they're far more dependent on it than we are." The President made these remarks in an interview with reporters of several newspapers. Excerpts from the interview were published by the New York TIMES today. In defining what he meant by a presence, he said he does not mean the "stationing of enough American troops" in the area to stop the Soviet Union if it set out to advance. "What is meant by a presence," he said, "is that we're there enough to know and for the Soviets to know that if they made a reckless move, they would be risking a confrontation with the United States." "There should be some kind of American presence. We're doing it right now with the navy in the Indian Ocean. But I think we need a ground presence also," he said. A presence there indicates that "this is of interest to our national security," he added.

He said all this is based on the assumption that "the Soviet Union is not ready yet to take on that confrontation which could become world war three. They would like to be able to continue making gains without conflict." Reagan reiterated his belief that the aim of the Soviet leaders is world domination.

Asked whether the U.S. should resume the SALT negotiations with the Soviet Union, he said, "I have told the State Department that I have no timetable with regard to discussions that might lead towards future negotiations because anytime they want to sit down and discuss a legitimate reduction of nuclear weapons, I'm willing to get into such negotiations."

Speaking of foreign aid, the President said no decision has been made on aid cuts, adding however that it is not saying "we're now going to spend less in foreign aid than we've been spending." It was to say, "We're not going to increase to the extent" that the Carter administration had planned.

U.S. DISMISSES AMBASSADOR TO EL SALVADOR

OW031228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 2 Feb (XINHUA)--A senior State Department official confirmed today that U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador Robert White has been removed from his post, the first career ambassador removed by the new administration. He confirmed that White was brought back "for consultation" last week because of a "crisis" in that country.

His return and reassignment "does not signal any change in policy" of the United States toward El Salvador, a policy which is now under interdepartmental review, the official said.

State Department spokesman William Dyess told reporters today that the new administration will step up assistance to the Salvadoran Government as pledged by the previous administration.

The removal of White was viewed in the press here, however, as "a sign of a new policy in Central America." A New York TIMES report said White resisted additional U.S. military aid to El Salvador that was not linked to social legislation, such as the redistribution of land from large estates to peasants. He also sought to end the killings of political dissidents by right-wing "death squads" that are part of the Salvadoran security forces.

SOVIETS REPLY TO RECENT REAGAN, HAIG REMARKS

OW031930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1917 GMT 3 Feb 81

["Moscow's Broadside Against New U.S. Leaders"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Feb (XINHUA)--The Soviet propaganda machine has, in the last few days, let loose its first barrage against the new U.S. administration. It accused U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander Haig of "having started a new campaign frantically to vilify the Soviet Union."

TASS released yesterday a statement on Haig's remarks on January 30 charging the Soviet Union with involvement in international terroristic activities. It repudiated these remarks as "crude and treacherous deception." Haig's statements and those of other U.S. officials earlier, it said, represented "deliberate political sabotage." It served a veiled warning by saying that "the Soviet leading circles have taken note of a new hostile campaign against the Soviet Union now being unfolded in the United States."

Earlier, commenting on Reagan's remark at his press conference on January 30 that the Soviet Union considered detente as a "one-way street," TASS said that what Reagan said contained "a number of deliberate distortions in the evaluation of the aims and character of the USSR's international activities." It accused Reagan of resorting to underhand means to attack the Soviet Union.

The TASS dispatches received frontpage prominence in all central newspapers in Moscow. A commentary in IZVESTIYA declared that what Reagan and Haig said at their first press conferences "can hardly be described as a good beginning." On the contrary, it said, one got the impression that "the old hack of anti-Sovietism has been saddled and they are going to ride it and make it gallop full speed."

While railing at the new U.S. leaders, the Soviet media expressed the hope that the U.S. Administration "would give serious consideration" to "the consequences that could arise from the anti-Soviet campaign now underway." It called on the United States "to do something truly weighty" to readjust its relations with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, on its part, will prove itself to be "a worthy partner ready for constructive dialogue," it said.

HUA GUOFENG MEETS WITH HOANG VAN HOAN IN BEIJING

OW041308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, Feb 4 (XINHUA)--Hua Guofeng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Hoang Van Hoan from Vietnam spent the eve of this year's spring festival at a cordial meeting here this evening. It is a tradition for both the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples to celebrate the spring festival, or lunar new year.

After an exchange of festival greetings, Hua Guofeng thanked Hoang Van Hoan for his untiring efforts to develop the revolutionary friendship between the two peoples. They had dinner together after the meeting.

Present on the occasion were Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Ji Pengfei, vice-premier and head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee.

VIETNAMESE TRANSMITTER TO BROADCAST FROM CHINA

WA041145 Paris LE POINT in French 12 Jan 81 p 47

[Text] China has given the green light to the immediate opening of operations of a powerful radio transmitter operating from Yunnan. This radio transmitter will be turned over to the Vietnamese Committee of National Salvation which is headed by a former Viet Cong minister. The objective of this committee is the overthrow of the present Hanoi regime and the denunciation of Soviet presence in Vietnam.

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA REJECTS 'REGIONAL CONFERENCE'

OW030748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Feb (XINHUA)--The "regional conference" of the Indochinese countries and ASEAN nations and the conditions for "partial withdrawal of troops from Kampuchea" suggested by Vietnamese authorities are nothing but a new diplomatic trick, pointed out a spokesman of the Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Ministry in a statement on January 31. The statement broadcast by Radio Democratic Kampuchea today said that the trick was designed under the circumstances in which Vietnamese authorities are confronted with numerous difficulties on the Kampuchean battlefields and Vietnam itself, and with mounting isolation internationally. The trick had been played by the Vietnamese and opposed by the majority of countries at the 35th UN General Assembly. Now, they are playing the same old trick in an attempt to halt the pressure by world opinion for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and dupe other countries into recognizing their occupation of Kampuchea as an accomplished fact, that is, recognizing the "Indochinese federation" which they have failed to bring about by military force.

The statement said: "The key to a solution of the Kampuchean problem lies in the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the resolutions of the 34th and 35th UN General Assembly. To this end, the Democratic Kampuchean Government supports the convocation of an international conference in line with the UN resolution."

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL PRAISES ZHAO'S TRIP

OW040233 Beijing XINHUA in English 0219 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 Feb (XINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY in its editorial today hails Premier Zhao Ziyang's official visit to Burma and Thailand as "a new landmark in China's friendly relations with the Southeast Asian countries." The visit, it adds, "has contributed to peace and stability in the region."

Premier Zhao's discussions with the Burmese and Thai leaders were focussed on how to preserve peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the paper says. "Having overrun Kampuchea with Soviet blessing, the Vietnamese authorities pose a grave threat to the security of the Southeast Asian nations. Hence, the tension in the region. The Southeast Asian countries roundly condemned Vietnam's regional hegemonism and firmly support the just struggle of the patriotic Kampuchean forces against Vietnamese aggression. They have been working untiringly to restore peace and stability to the region."

However, the editorial goes on, "The Vietnamese authorities stick to their stand of aggression and expansion, ignore the United Nations resolutions and refuse to pull their troops out of Kampuchea. At the time of Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Burma and Thailand, they called a meeting of the 'Indochinese foreign ministers' which issued a statement misrepresenting the root cause of the tension in Southeast Asia and glossing over Hanoi's regional hegemonist pursuits and its crimes of aggression against Kampuchea. They tried to scare the Southeast Asian countries with the myth of 'China threat.' They proposed a 'regional conference' between 'the two blocs of countries'--Indochina and ASEAN--with the ulterior motive of countering the efforts to convene the international conference called for in the United Nations resolution."

The paper goes on to say that Hanoi's move has failed to fool anyone. Public opinion in the ASEAN countries is universally against its offer of a 'regional conference,' considering it "another trick played by Hanoi."

"This shows China and the Southeast Asian countries take the same position and attitude toward the vital question of preserving peace and stability in Southeast Asia. They will continue to strive together for the implementation of the resolution of the 35th United Nations General Assembly and contribute their share to the common cause of combating aggression and defending peace," the editorial says.

Concluding, the PEOPLE'S DAILY says: "China has consistently pursued a foreign policy of peace and respected the independence and sovereignty of other countries. It has always directed its efforts toward stronger and closer friendly relations with countries of the Third World. During his visit, Premier Zhao Ziyang stressed more than once that China will go on strengthening its relations with the Southeast Asian nations. We believe that friendship and cooperation between China and the Southeast Asian countries will be fortified and will develop, given the efforts of all concerned. The Chinese people and the people of these countries will live in friendship with each other for generations to come."

SINGAPORE PAPER ON SRV PROPOSAL TO ASEAN

OWO21844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Hong Kong, 2 Feb (XINHUA)--Hanoi's recent proposal on Kampuchea, put forward through a meeting of the three Indochinese foreign ministers to the five ASEAN countries, is a new diplomatic drive to cover the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, said Singapore paper SIN CHEW JIT POH in an editorial today. The proposal called for a regional conference between "the three Indochinese countries" and the five ASEAN countries in an attempt to replace an international conference on Kampuchea proposed by the UN General Assembly last year, the editorial said. The Vietnamese proposal also aims at legalizing the Heng Samrin regime and negating de facto the UN resolution, it added. The editorial stressed that the proposal is bound to be rejected by the ASEAN countries.

EDUCATION MINISTERS MEETING IN SINGAPORE ENDS

OWO31851 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Hong Kong, 3 Feb (XINHUA)--The Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Council (SEAMEC) ended its four-day 16th annual conference in Singapore yesterday, according to Singapore press reports.

The meeting adopted a number of decisions and plans for the development of regional centers in the various member nations. They included a 1982-1986 development programme for the regional language center, a decision to set up a regional tropical life centre in Indonesia, and 1981-1986 programmes of archaeological and artistic research.

Education ministers from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand attended the conference. Present at the conference were also Thiounn Mumm, chairman of the Committee of Democratic Kampuchean National Science and Technology; representatives from the three associate member countries--Australia, France and New Zealand; and observers from regional and international organisations.

It was reported that SEAMEC is the policy-making body of the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organisation, an inter-governmental organisation founded in 1965 to promote regional cooperation in the fields of education, science and culture. The next meeting of SEAMEC is scheduled to be held in Jakarta in 1982.

AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON ASIAN TOUR

OW031919 Beijing XINHUA in English 1903 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Canberra, 3 Feb (XINHUA)--Australian Foreign Minister Anthony Austin Street said today that his country's destiny "is bound up" with the countries of the Asian and Pacific region--China, Japan, Korea, the ASEAN countries and countries of the South and the Indian subcontinent. In a speech delivered at the National Press Club here on his recent three-week tour of ASEAN countries, Japan and China, he pointed out, "In terms of trade, in 1979-80 our two-way trade with Asian countries amounted to more than 13.5 billion (Australian) dollars, nearly 40 percent of the total."

Referring to his visit to Japan and the sixth meeting of the Australian-Japan ministerial committee, he said that "economic issues naturally figure most prominently in our discussion." He added that his discussions with Japanese Foreign Minister Ito "covered ASEAN and Indochina, China and the common interests of Australia and Japan as members of the Western alliance." "We found a wider measure of agreement in our views," he said.

Street went on to say: "Our relationship with China has grown very rapidly in recent years, with contacts and exchanges taking place in many areas." "The economic and political relationship has already become important to us." "During my visit," he said, "in addition to extensive discussion with the Foreign Minister and Vice-Premier Huang Hua, I met with Premier Zhao Ziyang and party Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping. The frank discussions I had with these leaders confirmed my belief that China, like Japan, seeks stability within the region. I also came away with a clearer impression of the enormous task ahead for the Chinese if they are to develop a modern economy and society. I was impressed with the dedication and resolve with which Chinese leaders are facing these problems." He said that he and the Chinese leaders "exchanged views on the dangers to stability in the 1980's. The military strength and aggressive foreign policy of the Soviet Union was central to our discussions."

The foreign minister emphasized, "I found everywhere I went in Asia that the governments with which I spoke were particularly worried about the consequences of Vietnam's continued occupation of Kampuchea. I found too that each of these countries was searching for a possible solution. China was no exception. China has made clear its willingness to participate in an international conference. It has not sought to lay down rigid preconditions for such a conference. It does say, however, that a conference must lead promptly to the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops."

On the question of exchange of defence attaches between Australia and China, Street said, "The exchange with China is consistent with the nature of our friendly political relationship and should be seen in those terms." But, he pointed out, the exchange "should not be interpreted as meaning a 'military relationship'."

AFGHAN REBELS ATTACK JAIL, RELEASE PRISONERS

OW031522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Islamabad, 3 Feb (XINHUA)--Afghan freedom fighters released 1,200 prisoners from the jail of Kandoz on January 26 in their third attack on the jail, according to a report from Peshawar. The Muslim fighters in the attack also destroyed three tanks and killed 40 puppet troops.

On January 24, they blew up six enemy tanks with mines in the Muhibullah bridge area of Khnabad District, Kandoz Province. The Soviet and puppet troops in the tanks were killed and part of the bridge was destroyed.

In fierce resistance to the Soviet invaders in the Tani area of Khost District, Paktia Province, the freedom fighters killed a large number of Soviet and Karmal troops and destroyed eight tanks.

INDIA REPORTEDLY DEVELOPS FIRST NUCLEAR REACTOR

OW031224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Feb (XINHUA)--The Bhabha atomic research centre of India has designed and developed its first nuclear reactor vessel called Calandria, according to a report from New Delhi quoting the Indian paper STATESMAN. The paper said the Calandria is the heart of the nuclear reactor built for R-5 (research) project at Bhabha. It was designed by its reactor engineering division and made by the centre's workshop. The R-5 reactor is a 100mw thermal research reactor. Many new techniques have gone into the development of Calandria. The Calandria is made from extra-low-carbon stainless steel plates. The main shell is 3,750 mm in diameter. The height of the Calandria is 6,700 mm, the paper added.

INDO-SOVIET YOUTH FESTIVAL ABRUPTLY CANCELED

OW031214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Feb (XINHUA)--The Indo-Soviet youth festival scheduled to be held in New Delhi beginning next Thursday has been abruptly cancelled, according to a report from New Delhi quoting today's TIMES OF INDIA. The holding of the festival was decided upon during the visit of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev last December and 95 Soviet participants had gathered in Moscow when the cancellation was announced, according to the paper.

In the elaborate five-day programme drawn up for the festival, the paper said, there were such unusual items as separate "bilateral talks" between the Soviet team and Indian youth delegations, presumably for drawing up agreements for greater cooperation in the field of youth culture. However, the paper continued, when the arrangements for the festival were about to begin, word was sent suggesting the need to put off the festival for the time being. It was explained, according to the paper, that it would be difficult to make proper arrangements for the festival on a scale desired by both sides at a time when a large number of delegations and officials were arriving in New Delhi for the forthcoming nonaligned foreign ministers' conference. The festival was scheduled to have continued till February 8 and the nonaligned meet is due to begin the following day.

The Indian External Affairs Ministry also is understood to have not been very enthusiastic about the holding of the festival, which was meant, at least by Moscow, to be a massive demonstration of Indo-Soviet solidarity, just on the eve of the nonaligned conference, the paper noted. The ministry has obviously felt that nothing should be done which can detract from India's nonaligned stand on various sensitive international issues which are expected to dominate the conference, like Afghanistan and the Iraq-Iran conflict, the paper said.

NETHERLANDS SECOND CHAMBER VETOES SUBMARINE SALE

OW031947 Beijing XINHUA in English 1933 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] The Hague, 3 Feb (XINHUA)--The Second Chamber of the Netherlands Parliament voted 77 to 70 this afternoon for a motion submitted by the opposition party against the Netherlands Government's approval of the sale of two submarines to Taiwan.

Prior to this vote, the Second Chamber approved the motion introduced by the Labour Party against the delivery of "sensitive" spare parts of nuclear reactors to Taiwan by an overwhelming majority of 140 to 7.

The motion concerning the submarine deal, proposed by Laurens Brinkhorst on behalf of the Democrats (66) Party, "requests the government to come back as yet on its decision concerning the promise of an export permit to (RSV) Rijn-Schelde-Verolme firm for the supply of two submarines to Taiwan."

This is the second vote of the Second Chamber on this issue. By a vote of 76 to 74, the chamber rejected last December an opposition motion which asked the Cabinet to reconsider its decision to grant export licenses to RSV firm for the submarine deal. Well-informed sources said that it is rare indeed for the Parliament to vote the second time on a government decision. The number of the deputies of the ruling Christian Democrat Alliance CDA) supporting the opposition motion increased from 7 to 11 in today's vote.

After the vote, Netherlands Prime Minister van Agt said that the Cabinet would examine the new developments that have presented themselves and make a decision on the issue next week.

Mrs M. Epema-Brugman, chairman of the Second Chamber's standing committee on economic affairs, said in her interview with XINHUA on today's vote, "It is the best way to solve the current problem. We hope that the government would change its decision."

After the adoption of the two motions, many Netherlands friends shook hands with the XINHUA correspondents and expressed their pleasure and satisfaction. The chamber's galleries for the public and the press and diplomatic corps were crowded to the doors today--an indication of the widespread concern over the matter.

Chinese Spokesman Comments

OW040757 Hong Kong AFP in English 0740 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 4 Feb (AFP)--China today again called on the Netherlands Government to cancel its decision to authorize the sale of two submarines to Taiwan.

"We hope that the Netherlands Government will cancel its approval of the sale of submarines to Taiwan," said an official spokesman here following a Netherlands Government vote opposing the decision of the government in The Hague.

In their motion passed yesterday, Netherlands MP's expressed "the will of the Netherlands people at large to maintain the friendly relations between the Netherlands and China," said the spokesman. "We hope once again that the Netherlands Government will go with the will of the people and...honor the fundamental principles governing international relations and the principles of the 1972 communique on the elevation of the diplomatic relations between the Netherlands and China," he added.

EUROPE-CHINA EXECUTIVE ON RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW040113 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Brussels, 3 Feb (XINHUA)--The secretary-general of ECA (Europe-China Association), Dr Barbara Findorff, said in a message published in the current issue of ECA's bulletin that ECA realizes "the importance of developing closer relations between Europe and China."

Such closer relations through better understanding will lead to mutual respect and friendship, she added. She said that ECA conceived the notion of cooperation, understanding and friendship between Europe and China.

Reviewing the work the ECA had done in the past years, she said that many distinguished men and women from West European countries "met to consider common problems pertinent to the new situation emerging from the presence of a new China and a united Europe," and "contributed to themes which were all related to ECA's overall objectives: to encourage understanding and friendship between the peoples of Europe and China." She stressed that she liked "to think of all that has been accomplished in the past years. The knowledge made available and the widening of awareness contributed something of value towards better understanding and the developing relationship between Europe and China."

She also pointed out, "ECA will continue to arouse argument, opposition, annoyance and backlash among those who fail to understand the new China as well as united Europe. Every possible effort must be made to ensure accuracy, balance, objectivity and reasoned argument, to overcome misconceptions and reluctance born of ignorance or ill-will."

ITALIAN LEADERS IMPLY USSR SUPPORT FOR TERRORISTS

OW040736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Rome, 3 Feb (XINHUA)--Information gathered by Italian security and intelligence departments indicates foreign backing to the terrorist organizations in Italy, said Italian Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani today. He made the statement at the Chamber of Deputies during interpellation about international connections of terrorist organizations in Italy.

While describing terrorism in Italy as a "domestic phenomenon," Forlani said the government cannot turn a blind eye to the foreign connections which Italian terrorists could make use of. It will take resolute actions to defend the country's sovereignty and integrity and deter any interference, he said.

The prime minister expressed his government's concern over the hegemonist and expansionist policies pursued by the Soviet Union in recent years. "Many countries, not only those bordering the Soviet Union, have become centers subject to grave threat and attacks and have profound and traumatic experience." The Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan has given rise to the tense international situation, he noted.

Foreign connections of Italian terrorists have been the focus of a recent heated debate in Italian political circles. On January 22, President Pertini told reporters from Television Francaise 1 that "the center of Italian terrorists lies not in Italy but abroad, not in France but in other countries." While declining to be specific, he asked: "Why does terrorism run rampant in Turkey, which has an over-1,000-kilometer border with the Soviet Union? And why in Italy, a bridge linking Europe, Africa and the Middle East?"

Pertini's remarks have aroused strong repercussions from the opposition. L'UNITA of the Communist Party in a commentary asked the government to make it clear whether the president had reliable proof at hand when making the presumption.

The ruling Socialist Party and Social-Democratic Party insisted that "foreign involvement is absolutely true." But the Christian Democratic Party preferred a cautious attitude on determining which country was implicated in the issue.

The Soviet Union lodged a protest on January 27 against Pertini's remarks, charging that they run counter to the friendly Italian-Soviet relations.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS GROUP ENDS VISIT TO ITALY

OW031520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Feb (XINHUA)--A delegation from China's Institute of Contemporary International Relations led by director Chen Zhongjing returned here from Italy yesterday.

At the invitation of the Institute of International Relations of Italy, the delegation attended a seminar on inflation, citizen and enterprise which was held in Milan from January 19 to 24. Chen Zhongjing made a speech on China's economic readjustment, the text of which was widely distributed by the seminar organizers.

During its stay in Italy, the delegation was received on separate occasions by Amintore Fanfani, president of the Senate, Giulio Andreotti, formerly prime minister and now chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, and Flaminio Piccoli, general secretary of the Christian Democratic Party. The delegation also had extensive friendly contacts with Italians from different walks of life.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW NORWEGIAN PRIME MINISTER NOTED

OW040730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Stockholm, 3 Feb (XINHUA)--King Olav V of Norway appointed Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland prime minister this afternoon and asked her to form a new government, a spokesman of the Norwegian Foreign Ministry announced this evening. Earlier, the king had accepted Prime Minister Odvar Nordli's resignation and his recommendation for a new prime minister. The new government will be formed at 12:00 (local time) tomorrow.

Mrs Brundtland, born on April 20, 1939 in Oslo, was minister of environment in Trygve Bratteli's second Labour government in 1974 and reappointed to the same portfolio in Odvar Nordli's government in 1976. A member of Parliament since October 1979, she is the vice-chairman of the Labour Party and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in Parliament. She is the first woman prime minister in the Nordic countries and the sixth in the world.

IRAQI OFFICIAL CONFIRMS FRENCH SALE OF FIGHTERS

OWO40742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Feb (XINHUA)--Iraqi militia force commander Taha Yasin Ramadan told a press conference today that the delivery of French-made Mirage planes to Iraq "was the implementation of a contract signed between Iraq and France three years ago." "Their use will be determined by the necessity of war," he said. This was the first confirmation by an Iraqi leader that France had started delivering Mirage interceptors to Iraq. Four French Mirages had reportedly been shipped to Baghdad last week.

Asked if Moscow was still sending arms to Iraq, Ramadan replied, "No comment." But he added that "the Soviet Union has stopped implementing arms supply contracts with Iraq."

IRAQI OFFICIAL ON RESTORING TIES WITH U.S.

OWO21648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Feb (XINHUA)--Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz was quoted by the newspaper AL BILAD as saying today that Iraq was prepared to restore diplomatic ties with the U.S.--severed since 1967--if the American administration changed its stand on the Arab-Israeli conflict in a positive and acceptable way taking the form of a just and objective stance on the conflict, according to a KUNA report.

In an interview published by the Saudi newspaper, 'Aziz said that his government would provide all chances to make efforts by an Islamic goodwill mission to end its war with Iran a success.

'Aziz said that his government welcomed a decision by the third Islamic summit conference to expand the membership of the commission entrusted with mediation to end the Iran-Iraq war.

RECREATION OF ANCIENT OMAN-CHINA SEA ROUTE FEATURED

OW311636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 31 Jan 81

["Feature: Modern Sindbad Traces Age-Old Sea Route From Oman to China"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Colombo, 31 Jan (XINHUA)--Captain Tim Meverin, a geographer and a specialist on mediaeval Asian exploration, is covering a 6,000 mile sea voyage from Oman to China in vessel Sohar, a replica of the ancient Arab deep sea trading vessel. In an exclusive interview with XINHUA here on January 29, this 20th century Sindbad said, "The ship is a symbol of the link between Oman and China." "It is not widely known that Arab ships did sail from the coast of Oman to China one thousand years ago. We wish to show the people how it was done." He said that the ship set sail from Muscat of Oman on last November 23 to mark the tenth anniversary of the Sultanate of Oman. The voyage was sponsored by the Ministry of National Heritage and Culture of Oman, he added. Once the ship is taken back to Oman, it will be used as a training ship for young sailors of Oman as it is the only one of this type in the world, Severin said. The less than 1,000 feet long Sohar is made of wood and its timber hull is sewn together with coconut coir rope. It has no engines and is driven by two giant triangular sails handled by Omani sailors. Its navigation is guided by winds and stars. The ship has a crew of 18 members and several British and New Zealand specialists.

Sohar is expected to arrive in Guangzhou towards the end of June after calling at Andaman Islands, Nicobar Islands, Malacca, Singapore, Sumatra and Hong Kong. It is now anchored at the Galle port in southern Sri Lanka and will stay three weeks in the country. "We came to the port which was the exact place where the first Arab ship came," the captain said.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES PERU, ECUADOR TO END CONFLICT

OWO30722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Feb (XINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY today appealed to Peru and Ecuador to set store by unity between them as well as among Latin American countries and stability in Latin America by immediately ending their hostilities and seeking a peaceful solution by negotiations.

A commentary in the paper notes: "The conflict between the two countries has given rise to uneasiness in many countries, those in Latin America in particular. Public opinion in the world hoped that the two sides would exercise restraint to prevent the situation from further deteriorating and solve the matter through negotiations. This is in conformity with the interest of the Peruvian and Ecuadorian peoples."

The conflict, the commentary continues, is engendered by a prolonged border dispute. A solution acceptable to both sides to the dispute left over by history could only be found on the basis of mutual understanding, compromise, consultation and equality.

The commentary says that not a few Latin American countries have similar border problems with their neighbours and armed conflicts stemming from such problems frequently occur. And these controversies have led to discord of long standing in some countries and unstable situation in the region which provide an opportunity for expansion and infiltration by external forces in the region. People may recall that Moscow had made use of border disputes between Latin American countries to create tension in the Western Hemisphere and seek benefits for itself.

Both Peru and Ecuador are Third World developing countries as well as members of the Andean Pact Organization which has influence in international affairs. They have identical views on many international issues and have common interest in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism. Both of them advocate Latin American integrity and are aware of the necessity of closer unity and cooperation among the countries in the region. All these constitute a favourable condition for the two countries to settle their border dispute through consultations, the commentary says.

PERU, ECUADOR AGREE TO CEASEFIRE 2 FEBRUARY

CW030732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Feb (XINHUA)--Peru and Ecuador simultaneously declared in Lima and Quito yesterday afternoon a ceasefire to their five-day-long border war, according to reports received here.

The ceasefire was proposed by Brazil, Argentina, Chile and the United States, four guarantor nations of the 1942 Rio de Janeiro protocol. The four also suggested an observers' commission to be formed by their military attaches in their Lima and Quito embassies to monitor the ceasefire. Peru and Ecuador accepted the commission.

COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES FIRST PRC AMBASSADOR

OW310740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Bogota, 29 Jan (XINHUA)--Colombian President Turbay Ayala today received Zhao Zhengyi, the first ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Colombia, and accepted his credentials. President Turbay had a cordial talk with Ambassador Zhao. He said he was convinced that the exchange of ambassadors would bring about closer relations of friendship and cooperation between Colombia and China. Also present on the occasion were Colombian Foreign Minister Uribe Vargas and Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry Julio Londono. The Chinese ambassador arrived here last month.

CANADA SHARES U.S. CRITICISM OF SOVIET EXPANSIONISM

OW310249 Beijing XINHUA in English 0239 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 30 Jan (XINHUA)--Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan said here today that the Canadian Government shares the Reagan administration's criticism of Soviet expansionism and will work together with the United States in future to deal with the problems created by the Soviet Union.

MacGuigan made these remarks after his official talks with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig early this afternoon. The two secretaries discussed bilateral relations over both political and economic issues as well as world situation, including the relationship between the Western world and the Soviet Union.

At a press conference the Canadian secretary of state said he and Haig both agreed that the Soviet Union has behaved shamelessly in various parts of the world and people should take it seriously.

He discussed with Haig at some length about the Polish situation and the consequence of a Soviet invasion, he said.

The two secretaries were making preparations for U.S. President Reagan's visit to Canada in the coming month, but no date has been fixed.

MacGuigan was the first foreign minister sent to visit this country and held talks with Haig since the Reagan administration took office ten days ago.

President Reagan proclaimed during the campaign and afterwards that improving relations with American neighbors, Canada and Mexico, is among his first foreign priority.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL FESTIVAL IN MEXICO--Mexico City, 26 Jan (XINHUA)--The cultural festival of the People's Republic of China opened in the National Autonomous University of Mexico here today. The rich and diversified programs of the festival include a Chinese handicraft exhibition, a Chinese film week, and sale of Chinese books and magazines. The vice president of the Chinese Central Institute of Nationalities, Song Shuhua, will give a report on Chinese minority nationalities. At the opening ceremony, the university rector, Octavio Rivero Serrano, accepted Chinese books presented to the university by the Chinese Ministry of Culture. Carlos Morales Lepe, director general of socio-cultural activities of the university and Su Shining, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy, spoke on the occasion. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 27 Jan 81 OW]

BETHUNE DRAMA IN CANADA--Ottawa, 31 Jan (XINHUA)--The three-act play "Bethune" was staged for the last three evenings at the theater of the collegiate and vocational institute in Owen Sound, Ontario, where Dr Norman Bethune had studied. The three-hour play described Dr Bethune's life and work during 1924-1939. So far, some 2,500 people have watched and enjoyed the play. The play has been entered for this year's Western Ontario drama league festival to be held in Owen Sound in March. Present at the premiere on Thursday evening were member of Parliament Gus Mitgs, Mayor of Owen Sound city Robert Rutherford and members of the Bethune family. A Chinese Embassy official and representatives from the Bethune Memorial House in Gravenhurst also watched the play. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 31 Jan 81 OW]

ZHAO ZIYANG RETURNS TO BEIJING FROM TRAVELS

OW040448 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, returned to Beijing from Chengdu by special plane on the morning of 4 February. He was greeted at the airport by Vice Premiers Wan Li and Ji Pengfei and others. Premier Zhao Ziyang and his party made a short stop-over in Chengdu on their way to Beijing after successfully winding up their official goodwill visit to Burma and Thailand. During his stay in Chengdu, Premier Zhao Ziyang showed great concern over the strong earthquake in Daofo County in the Garze Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture. He heard a briefing on local earthquake relief work and inspected the work.

When Premier Zhao Ziyang and his party left Chengdu today, they were seen off at the airport by Tan Qilong, first secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee; You Taizhong, commander of the Chengdu PLA units; Zhong Hanhua, political commissar of the Chengdu PLA units; and other comrades.

Huang Hua, vice premier of the State Council and concurrently foreign minister, and others accompanying Premier Zhao Ziyang on the visit also returned to Beijing on the same plane. Also greeting Premier Zhao Ziyang and his party at the airport were U Ba Ba, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Burmese Embassy in China, and Sawanit Kongsiri, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Thai Embassy.

NGAPOI NGAWANG JIGME, OTHERS GREET TIBETAN NEW YEAR

OW040609 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1739 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Feb (XINHUA)--More than 1,000 Tibetan compatriots in Beijing gathered at the well-lit Cultural Palace of Nationalities tonight to celebrate the Tibetan New Year.

Not only is 5 February spring festival, it also marks the year of the golden cock in the Tibetan calendar. Cadres, scientific and educational workers and journalists of Tibetan nationality working in Beijing and those being trained in Beijing happily greeted one another "Zha-xi-de-lai" ("Good Luck and Best Wishes") and "Luo-sa-er-sang" ("Happy New Year"). The Tibetan literary and art workers and students at the soiree sang merrily and danced elegantly. Some writers and workers of Tibetan nationality engaging in translation and publication work sipped buttered tea and recited poems extemporaneously. A Tibetan folk poet from the Tibetan Plateau wrote: "Snow-capped peaks rise magnificently in the plateau; bright lanterns hang high above Beijing, our capital; prosperity and civilization add longevity to men; unity and progress usher in a new look."

Attending the soiree were Vice Chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Banqen Erdini Qoigyil Gyancan and responsible persons of other quarters concerned Ping-cuo-wang-jie [1627 6934 2489 7132], Yang Dongsheng, Li Gui, Zhou Erfu, Guo Xilan and Luo-sang-ci-cheng.

PLA'S LIANG BIYE GIVES TALK ON SPRING FESTIVAL

OW031431 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1201 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Feb--Liang Biye, deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, presented a radio talk at the Central People's Broadcasting Station on 3 February on the occasion of the spring festival.

On behalf of the commanders and fighters of the whole army, he extended warm greetings to and expressed sincere solicitude for leading organs of the party and government at various levels and the people of all nationalities throughout country. He asked the whole army to inherit and further carry forward the honorable tradition of the army and to raise the work of supporting the government and cherishing the people to a new level in the new year.

Liang Biye said: During the past year, armymen and people throughout the country conscientiously implemented "the notice of the CCP Central Committee on developing the honorable tradition of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents and of supporting the government and cherishing the people and on further strengthening unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people." They extensively unfolded activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to military dependents and activities to support the government and cherish the people on a solid basis. The people's governments at various levels and the broad masses of people loved their army and energetically supported the construction work of the various PLA units. They played an important role in consolidating the army and raising the army's fighting capability. At the same time the army also performed many deeds in carrying forward the honorable tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people. These activities have further promoted the close relations between the army and the government and between the army and the people, stability and unity throughout the country, and the building of the four modernizations by the army, the government and the people.

Liang Biye called on the whole army to continue under the new situation the conscientious study and implementation of the line, principles and policies formulated since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, to firmly implement the important policies adopted at the recent central work conference, to adhere to the four fundamental principles, to faithfully carry out the various decisions of the party and government and to make new contributions to promoting the four modernizations.

He said: We should constantly educate the cadres and fighters to respect the government and love the people, actively take part in and support socialist construction, bravely take part in rescue work whenever there is a danger or a disaster, help maintain social security and safeguard the people's lives and protect state property. We should take the lead in implementing the policies, laws and regulations of the party and the state, strictly observe the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention, and firmly implement our own pledge of supporting the government and cherishing the people. We should advocate civility and courtesy, observe discipline and foster the new thinking, new morals and new work styles of communism. We should launch activities to learn from the people on an extensive scale. We should learn from the people's advanced thinking and experience in promoting the four modernizations in order to promote the building of a modernized revolutionary army.

He said: The PLA units stationed in areas inhabited by people of minority nationalities must also strictly observe and follow the nationality policy, respect the local national customs and habits and religious beliefs and help the people of fraternal nationalities develop production, make the local economy prosper, improve living conditions, raise educational levels and promote great unity among all nationalities.

Liang Biye said: In the new year, under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the People's Government, we should unite closely with the people of the whole country, heighten our vigilance, strengthen preparations against war, build a strong national defense, defend the land, sea and air space within the territory of the motherland and protect the building of the four modernizations.

We should firmly bear in mind the following facts: The People's Liberation Army comes from the people and belongs to the people. It is for the people. The people are our backbone; they are a genuine steel wall. So long as the people's army unites closely with the people, we can overcome all kinds of difficulties, defeat all aggressors and be forever invincible in the world.

LEAFLETS IN BEIJING, TIANJIN CRITICIZE MAO, DENG

OWO40500 Hong Kong AFP in English 0447 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 Feb (AFP)--A leaflet secretly circulated in the Chinese capital has blamed the late Chairman Mao Zedong for the crimes that resulted in his widow Jiang Qing getting a two-year suspended death sentence.

Drawn up in December last year by an anonymous "group pretending to obey," the leaflet charged the founder of Communist China with having personally directed the persecution of late President Liu Shaoqi, who died in jail in 1969. It held Mao similarly responsible for actions against other Chinese leaders during the Cultural Revolution from 1966 to 1976. It said the charges levelled against Jiang Qing and nine other cultural leaders at the recently-ended showcase trial here were equally applicable to many other members of the Central Committee during the Cultural Revolution. The leaflet mentioned late Premier Zhou Enlai and the present party vice-chairman, Marshal Ye Jianying, in this regard. Several leaflets commenting on the trial of Jiang Qing have been secretly circulated in China over recent weeks.

Travellers have mentioned one doing the rounds in Tianjin--the country's third-largest city 94 miles (150 km) from here--calling for the immediate execution of Jiang Qing. The leaflet in Beijing also criticized the economic policy spearheaded by Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping, China's de-facto leader. It speaks out against inflation and the deterioration in the standard of living of city-dwellers. "Vice-Chairman Deng is a magician. If [words indistinct] holding three coppers in his left hand, he slips [words indistinct] coppers from your pocket with his right hand," the leaflet said. It further attacked "Japanese devils" and the "big capitalist monopolies" that were taking advantage of China's economic difficulties "to fill their pockets."

ALL-ARMY CONFERENCE ON YOUTH IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

OWO22022 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0755 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 Feb (XINHUA)--The all-army political work conference studied how to further improve ideological education for PLA youths. The conference pointed out: It is necessary to earnestly strengthen the education of contemporary youths with communist ideals and morality and the glorious tradition of our army in the light of their special characteristics. Only in this way can we enable them to quickly temper themselves in this huge furnace of revolution of the people's army, into a new generation of revolutionary fighters who possess a high-level of spiritual culture and the spirit of selfless dedication in defending the motherland and building the four modernizations.

The conference held: Being brought up during the 10 years of turmoil, this generation of youths no doubt are strongly influenced by the "leftist" trend of thought. However, the party's education still plays an important role for them and the main current is good. The special characteristics of youths in the army are: They are receptive to new ideas and they prefer independent thinking. However, because they have not yet achieved full maturity in thinking, they lack a firm political conviction and are weak in distinguishing between right and wrong. They cherish the four modernizations and wish to make contributions, but due to the lack of preparation for hard struggle they cannot stand the test of difficulties and setbacks. While they pay attention to practice and dislike empty talk, some have overstressed "material benefits" and cannot correctly handle the relationship between immediate and long-term interests. And when their ends are not met, they feel pessimistic and disappointed.

They dare to think, speak out and act, but their sense of organization is weak and they are deficient in the necessary moral cultivation. They have high demands for a cultural life and a strong desire for knowledge, but unfortunately are easily susceptible to the corrosive influence of unhealthy things. While they have a strong sense of righteousness and firmly demand rectifying unhealthy practices, they are poor at analyzing the situation. They tend to regard isolated cases as a universal phenomenon and cannot see clearly the main current. As such they have no confidence in rectifying unhealthy practices. We must, therefore, view this generation of youths from a historical and all-round perspective and from the perspective of looking at their innate nature.

We must show concern and cherish them with our profound proletarian feelings. In the light of their actual conditions, we must use the correct methods to educate, assist and guide them to give play to their strongpoints, overcome their shortcomings and enable them to grow in a healthy manner.

The conference maintained: The issue of youth education is fundamentally one of enhancing their consciousness. The issue of building a spiritual culture is fundamentally one of arming their minds with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and gradually enabling them to acquire the lofty ideals and firm convictions of communism in consciously observing the revolutionary disciplines.

In view of the actual conditions, we must help the young fighters solve the following problems:

1. To establish the ideology of wholeheartedly serving the people, beginning on the first day of recruitment, fighters must be properly educated on the nature, purpose, task and the glorious tradition of our army. They must also be educated on how to be a good serviceman and on cultivating themselves with communist ideology. They must be frequently and repeatedly educated on the above and helped to gradually acquire the revolutionary spirit of dedicating their lives to defending the motherland and the four modernizations.
2. To establish the intimate and comradely relations among themselves, cadres must be educated to regard fighters as class brothers, to show concern for their progress in politics and their well-being and avoid hurting their self-respect. Fighters must be educated to respect cadres and to correctly handle criticism from cadres. Through this education, an atmosphere of friendliness and unity should be promoted in the army where comrades show concern for, love, understand and help each other.
3. To strengthen moral cultivation of the proletariat, it is necessary to self-consciously carry forward the selfless communist moral character of hard struggle and enhance the self-consciousness of "resisting corruption and avoiding contamination." Fighters must be educated to establish the lofty values of the proletariat, to correctly treat marriage and love and to correctly appreciate literary creations. We must also organize healthy cultural and sports activities for them and help them to distinguish between true and false, between good and bad and between beautiful and ugly.
4. To strengthen the idea of observing discipline and abiding by law, through strengthening education on party and army discipline and the socialist legal system, young fighters must be made to understand that a revolutionary armyman must observe discipline. They must be made to self-consciously abide by the various rules and regulations and law. A strong public opinion of regarding as an honor the observing of discipline and law and as a disgrace the violation of them must be created in the army, from the upper to the lower levels.

Wei Guoqing Address

OW032147 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1543 GMT 3 Feb 81

["Excerpts" of Wei Guoqing talk at the All-Army Political Work Conference]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Feb (XINHUA)--The central topic for discussion at this all-army political work conference is to study and implement the guidelines of the work conference of the party Central Committee and to strengthen army political work. The timing of the conference is excellent. It is being held right after the work conference of the party Central Committee and at the beginning of the new year. The success of this conference and the implementation of the guidelines of the work conference of the party Central Committee are of great significance to strengthening political work in the army and ensuring that the modernization of our revolutionary army meets the requirement of the developing new situation.

The work conference of the party Central Committee held in December last year was a very important meeting. The conference analyzed in an all-round way China's current political and economic situation and decided on the important policy of further readjusting the economy and promoting still greater political stability. The important policy decided on at the work conference of the party Central Committee also serves as the guiding principle for army building and various other tasks of the army. Party committees and political work organs at all levels must keep pace with the development of the new situation and, in compliance with the policy decided on at the work conference of the party Central Committee, study new situations, solve new problems and work in a down-to-earth manner. They must educate all cadres and party members--particularly high-ranking party cadres--to always bear in mind the important task of further readjusting the economy and achieving still greater political stability in their thinking, action and work so that all cadres and party members become concerned with, adapt themselves to and work in the interest of this important task without doing anything to impede the progress of this important task. We must effectively strengthen our political work to ensure the implementation in the army of the guidelines of the work conference of the party Central Committee.

First, We Must Take the Initiative To Actively and Boldly Propagate and Implement the Four Basic Principles

Since the 3d plenary session, the 11th party Central Committee has always stressed persistence in the four basic principles. These four basic principles are the epitome of the historical experience of the Chinese revolution and construction over the past several decades and are basic requisites for the four modernizations. Any wavering in these four basic principles will cause our faith in the socialist revolutionary cause also to waver. The basis of the four basic principles is persistence in the leadership of the party. Without the CCP's leadership, our country can accomplish nothing, let alone further readjust the economy and achieve still greater political stability.

Persistence in the four basic principles must be closely integrated with the implementation of the policy decided on at the work conference of the party Central Committee and with the modernization of the revolutionary army. It is necessary to always firmly believe in the correct leadership of the party Central Committee; to resolutely implement the party's line, principle and policy and the guidelines of the recent work conference of the party Central Committee; to ensure the party's absolute leadership over the army; to firmly believe in the superiority of socialism; to uphold socialist democracy and the socialist legal system; to exert concerted efforts and make contributions to build China into a strong and modern socialist nation; to direct all work, arm all commanders and fighters of the whole army and overcome various erroneous ideology exclusively with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; to continuously raise revolutionary consciousness, to give full play to the role of the people's democratic dictatorship and the proletarian dictatorship and to double our vigilance and efforts in making preparations for antiaggression wars.

The four basic principles are also guiding principles in army political work to which we must always adhere. They are weapons for discerning and overcoming various erroneous ideology. If we deviate from or abandon the four basic principles, our political work will not only lose its correct political orientation but also its effectiveness and vitality as well. Party committees and political organs at all levels must unswervingly educate army units and direct work with the four basic principles.

Second, It Is Necessary To Use the Party's Line, Principles and Policies To Enable the Army Units To Constantly Maintain Unity in Thoughts and Actions

Many problems need to be solved in political and ideological work. But the most important thing is to adhere to the four basic principles and devote our efforts to conducting a profound education in the party's line, principles and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

At present and in the immediate future, special attention should be devoted to teaching the guidelines of the present central work conference. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, party committees and political organs at all levels have done a lot of work in this field. The overwhelming majority of cadres and fighters have constantly enhanced their understanding of the party's line, principles and policies and constantly maintained unity in their thoughts. We should take the actual conditions into consideration and keep up our efforts in this work.

It is necessary to strengthen education in the basic Marxist theories in dialectic materialism and historical materialism and continue to settle the problems in the ideological line so that army units may further realize the serious damage done to our party's cause by the leftist guiding thought and may deepen the understanding of the party's current principles and policies once and for all. We should always pay attention to educating party members and cadres, primarily cadres at and above the regiment level. We should promote the work of the whole army unit by paying attention to leadership and administrative offices at and above the regiment level, arouse the masses by paying attention to party members and mobilize the fighters by paying attention to cadres.

In education, the principle of enlightenment should be implemented and patient, meticulous and profound political and ideological work should be done. In matters that concern ideology and understanding we should allow the people time to enhance their knowledge and deepen their understanding. Opinions or proposals may be aired according to the organizational principle, but the expression of opposition in actions is not allowed. Party committees, political organs and discipline inspection departments at all levels should support and commend those comrades who dare to struggle against the violators of the party's line, principles and policies. In short, political and ideological work should be more revolutionary, well-founded in principle and aggressive; the sense of organization and discipline should be enhanced; and criticism and self-criticism should be vigorously carried out.

Third, It Is Necessary To Readjust the Leading Body Well

Readjustment of cadre ranks and the selection of leading bodies should be made in accordance with the criteria set by central authorities. The principle of giving first place to political background should be adhered to and young, well-educated and professional people should be gradually introduced into cadre ranks. Above all, revolutionization should be emphasized. To ensure revolutionization, the most important thing is to resolutely support the leadership of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission and firmly implement the line, principles and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. While studying and implementing the guidelines of the present central work conference, party committees and political organs at all levels should make better evaluations of cadres and understand them better so that talented people are recognized and appointed to appropriate posts and the political purity and reliability of cadre ranks, especially the leading bodies at all levels in our army is guaranteed.

Fourth, It Is Necessary To Vigorously Display the Revolutionary Spirit and Fully Develop the Spiritual Quality of the Civilization

Since its founding, our army has followed the party's leadership and used communist thinking and ethics to educate the troops, arm their minds and conform their words and deeds to the accepted norms. During the protracted revolutionary war, our army's commanders and fighters scored one victory after another by fully developing the spirit of making revolution and all-out efforts, the spirit of defying hardship and death, the spirit of strictly observing discipline and making self-sacrifices, the spirit of being impartial and selfless and putting other's interests above their own, the spirit of defeating all enemies and surmounting all difficulties and the spirit of upholding revolutionary optimism in surmounting all difficulties and scoring the victory. Now we still need to uphold and develop the revolutionary spirit manifested in the above ways.

At present, great efforts should be made to publicize that spirit of waging hard struggle; to publicize the spirit of subjecting partial to overall interests, the immediate to the long-term interests and the individual to revolutionary interests; to publicize communist thinking, ideals, beliefs, morality, discipline and revolutionary stand and principle as well as the comradely relationship among the people; to publicize the new habits; bring out the vigor, enthusiasm and death-defying spirit characteristic of the period of the revolutionary war; and to carry forward the spirit of pioneering our cause with hard work and overcoming difficulties during the early period after the founding of new China and in the early 1960's. All Communist Party members, particularly ranking party cadres, should first be equipped with a highly developed spiritual quality of the civilization, earnestly display this quality in practical work and spread this spiritual quality among all commanders and fighters by means to their exemplary conduct.

The communist ideological system and revolutionary spirit are the most advanced and scientific ideology and spiritual wealth, which we must uphold and on which we must never make any concessions. From the day he enlists in the army, a fighter must study and observe the discipline that must be observed. He must be educated in communist ideology and in the nature, purpose and tasks of our army so that he can solve the question of whom he serves in the army and fights for, take a correct attitude toward military service, display a high spirit of patriotism and revolutionary heroism, strengthen his sense of national pride and confidence, and foster a strong sense of responsibility in defending the motherland and the four modernizations. The troops should be organized in a planned way to study the basic theoretical knowledge of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and Comrade Mao Zedong's works--such as "serve the people," "in memory of Norman Bethune," "the foolish old man who moved the mountains" and "combat liberalism"--as well as Comrade Liu Shaoqi's "how to be a good communist," and the relevant works of Comrades Zhou Enlai and Zhu De and other revolutionaries of the older generation, according to actual conditions. In addition, they should also study some history of social development so that they can understand the inexorable law governing the development of human society and foster communist ideals and faith. Education in the outlook on revolutionary life should be continued in the army units. According to the new conditions, it is necessary to make use of our army's experiences in commending the advanced, setting typical examples and carrying out activities in emulating, learning from, catching up with and helping each other to create a strong political atmosphere in which everyone pays attention to spiritual civilization and tries to be a revolutionary soldier of the Lei Feng type before others.

To create a high degree of spiritual civilization, it is essential to persistently criticize and combat various manifestations of the remaining feudalist influence inside and outside the party politically and ideologically; to criticize and combat the tendencies of worshipping capitalism and advocating bourgeois liberalization; to criticize and combat the decadent ideas of benefiting oneself at the expense of others, putting profitmaking first and considering everything in terms of "money"; and to criticize and combat anarchism and ultraindividualism. It is necessary to encourage healthy trends, to combat various unhealthy trends and evil practices, to persistently "guard against corruption by bourgeois ideology and never be tainted by it" and to guard against surprise attacks with "sugarcoated bullets." Each and every Communist Party member and revolutionary soldier must make a clear distinction between right and wrong, between the fragrant and the stinking and between the beautiful and the ugly. They must step forward bravely and wage a resolute struggle against bad persons and evil deeds violating communist morality, departing from the revolutionary stand and principles, and undermining the comradely relations among those in the revolutionary ranks.

Fifth, It Is Necessary To Effectively Strengthen the Troops' Sense of Organization and Discipline

It is necessary first of all to do a good job in rectifying the party's style of work and enforcing party discipline. Rectifying the party's style of work should start with leading cadres.

Leading cadres at various levels should take the lead in rectifying the party's style of work, and the senior cadres in particular must strictly implement the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" and set an example with their own conduct. At present it is particularly necessary to stress obeying the party's decisions and the command of the party Central Committee so that "the individual is subordinate to the organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower level is subordinate to the higher level and the entire party is subordinate to the Central Committee." Efforts should be made to strengthen administrative management; to strictly carry out various regulations, rules and orders; to step up education in the socialist legal system and enhance the troops' sense of organization and discipline by strengthening political and ideological work and constantly carrying out education in discipline.

Sixth, It Is Necessary To Strengthen the Leadership of Party Committees Over Political and Ideological Work

In addition to having a good understanding of the principles and policies and deciding on the appointment of important cadres, party organizations at all levels in the army should devote their main energies to carrying out political and ideological work and the work among the people or mass work. From now on, how a first-level party committee exercises leadership over political and ideological work will be an important yardstick for judging whether or not its leadership is strengthened and improved.

In strengthening their leadership over political and ideological work, the party committees at all levels should give full play to their role as the core of leadership, the role of party branches as a fighting force and the exemplary role of party members as the vanguard. The party committees should pay attention to strengthening the building of political institutions and a contingent of political cadres. They should train political cadres at various levels in a planned way in order to raise their ideological and theoretical level and to increase their ability to do their work. It is necessary to improve the style of leadership and strengthen the ties between the party and the masses. The mass line and the mass viewpoint are our precious heritage, and we should continue to sum up our experiences in this regard and effectively uphold them.

The most important thing for the party committees to do at present and for some time to come in strengthening their leadership over political and ideological work is to implement the guidelines laid down by the working conference of the party Central Committee according to actual conditions.

The party Central Committee has now fully reaffirmed the status and role of political and ideological work and has further pointed out the principles and methods for strengthening and improving our political work. Thus, we now have ideological, theoretical and in policy weapons to carry out political work better. With a high degree of devotion to the revolutionary cause, a strong sense of responsibility and a new posture, we should use the guidelines laid down by the working conference of the party Central Committee as a strong motive force and lose no time in further strengthening our army's political work in the new year in order to successfully fulfill the tasks assigned by the party Central Committee and its Military Commission and to make fresh contributions.

HONGQI ARTICLE ON IMPROVING PARTY WORK STYLE

HK020948 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 2, 16 Jan 81 pp 12-13

[Article by Xin Li [6580 7812]: "Correctly Approach the Problem of the Party's Work Style"]

[Text] We must resolutely oppose bureaucratism and privilege-seeking, and this, we must do with perseverance. We must not approach this problem with a spur-of-the-moment enthusiasm. Without opposing bureaucratism and privilege-seeking, we will not be able to improve and strengthen the party's leadership and to maintain close ties with the masses. To a ruling party of a socialist country, this is a major matter of life and death.

In order to oppose bureaucratism and privilege-seeking, we must adopt the correct attitude. This is to say, we must oppose them from the point of view of Marxism and not from the point of view of petty bourgeois egalitarianism. This point was made by Comrade Mao Zedong in the resolution of the Gutian conference, "On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party." We must pay attention to two aspects: First, bureaucratism and privilege-seeking must be firmly criticized and rectified. These practices result in isolation from the masses and have been a cause of mass discontent. We must have great determination to effectively rectify them. Furthermore, we must not only talk about this--the more important thing is to do it. In particular, leading cadres must set strict demands on themselves and conscientiously take the lead. On the other hand, we must not practice absolute egalitarianism. For example, can we abolish the use of cars and ask leading cadres who are old and weak to queue up and take public buses when attending meetings and visiting the doctor? If some leading cadres live in bigger and quieter quarters, this is also necessary for their work. What we are saying here is that we must certainly oppose privilege-seeking, but there remains a problem of how to oppose privilege-seeking. Some people oppose privilege-seeking from the erroneous point of view of egalitarianism. This should arouse our concern.

We must also take care not to describe our party as being devoid of any merit when opposing bureaucratism and privilege-seeking. Our exposes and criticisms must be beneficial to enhancing the party's prestige--in particular, the prestige of the party Central Committee and the State Council--to bolstering the party's fighting spirit and to promoting close relations between the party and the masses. This should be our starting point when criticizing bureaucratism and privilege-seeking. Any words and actions which hurt the party's prestige are impermissible. At present, some people have taken the opportunity of the party's opposition of bureaucratism and privilege-seeking to poke their fingers into this affair in order to fish in troubled waters. They oppose the party's leadership, spread rumors against the party or slander the party and deliberately vilify our leading cadres and our party. These are bad people with ulterior motives who want to stir up trouble. Each party member must step forward boldly, take a clear-cut stand and refute them. In particular, the leading cadres must stand up and speak out. This is a minimum requirement to show our party spirit. At present, some party members totally believe or believe in some of the rumors and even spread them. These party members have degenerated to a pitifully low level. This also shows us how important it is to strengthen the party's ideological and political work!

Another noteworthy thing is that while the "gang of four" maliciously stated that "veteran cadres are democrats, and democrats are capitalist roaders," there are people today who state that veteran cadres are the embodiment of bureaucratism and the privilege-seeking mentality--as if all veteran cadres engage in privilege-seeking or have been engaged in such practices to an extent that causes their degeneration. This is a new trick by which the remnants of the "gang of four" slander the veteran cadres. It is no different from their previous tactic. What they are doing amounts to persisting in advocating "rebellion is justified." Veteran cadres joined the revolution decades ago and have been tempered and have stood the tests of time. Although they have this or that shortcoming or have committed errors, it is absolutely unfair to say that they are the embodiment of bureaucratism and the privilege-seeking mentality. There are indeed veteran cadres who engage in privilege-seeking, and some of them to an alarming degree. However, they constitute a very small minority. Most veteran cadres are good comrades who toil day and night for the party, for the people and for the motherland. Statements which claim that a "bureaucratic class" has emerged in our country are not only contrary to facts but also constitute a kind of reactionary fallacy.

There is also the problem of cadres' children. Some people think that if cadres seek privileges, their children will surely do the same. Is this so? Obviously not. Are there cadres' children who engage in privilege-seeking? Has anyone of them violated, or even seriously violated, law and discipline? Yes. However, cadres' children, like the broad masses of young people in our country, are mostly good or relatively good. [paragraph continues]

According to a survey of the departments concerned, the number of young people who display bad behavior both among children of cadres and children of civilians is only a little bit over 1 percent--just about the same. Thus, to say that all cadres' children are rotten does not conform with facts. Of course, it is justifiable to set stricter demands on cadres' children, because they come from revolutionary families. Some cadres' children violate law and discipline with the knowledge and protection of their parents. In such a case, we must not only punish the cadres' children, but also criticize their parents. If their parents did not have any knowledge of their deeds and did not cover up for them, then we must not involve their parents. It is not necessary to always establish a link between children and parents. When cadres violate the law, it does not have to involve their children. On the other hand, when the children violate the law, if the parents knew nothing about it, they are at most guilty of not educating their children properly. We must not attack the parents by name.

We are firmly against bureaucratism, privilege-seeking and all other unhealthy practices. This is an unshakable principle of the party. However, we must have a correct understanding in order to estimate the seriousness of bureaucratism and the privilege-seeking mentality and to oppose them. We must adopt a realistic attitude and correct methods in order to solve the problem, so that the solution of this problem will be in a manner beneficial to the party and the people's cause. Otherwise, we will only attain the opposite results.

Leading cadres at various levels must take the lead in carrying forward our party's fine traditions and work style. As Comrade Mao Zedong said, we must be concerned with the people's livelihood and pay attention to our work methods. We must go down to the masses and learn about the people's weal and woe. Problems that the masses raised which can be solved must be actively solved on a timely basis. As for those that cannot be solved for the time being, we must clearly explain the reasons to the masses and engage in persuasion and education work. The whole party must be mobilized to do a good job in mass work, to befriend the masses, to be their intimate friends, to have heart-to-heart talks with them and to help in solving ideological and practical problems. We must be concerned with all problems of the masses, from clothing, food housing and transportation to their daily necessities, to diseases and health, to courtship and marriage...at present, some leading cadres are only doing superficial work. They do not go down to the masses, do not conduct investigation and research and do not concern themselves with the masses' weal and woe. We must firmly overcome such bureaucratic work style.

To prevent and overcome bureaucratism and solve the problem of privilege-seeking mentality among cadres, we must further reform and improve our regulations and systems. With the necessary institutional setups, everyone will have to follow and will have to accept the masses' supervision. Those comrades serving the leading organs and leading cadres must supervise and help leading cadres obey regulations and should not be more of a hindrance than a help in the observance of regulations. Anything that does not exceed the stipulations of the guiding principles on inner-party political life and the system of wages and compensations is not considered privilege-seeking. Anything that goes beyond the limits of the system are privileges. We must draw a clear-cut dividing line between the two.

Leading cadres must take the lead in adopting various effective measures to rectify the unhealthy tendencies among some cadres in the party. This is an important political task and must absolutely not be taken lightly.

STATE COUNCIL DECISIONS ON FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

OWO40726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 Feb (XINHUA)--The State Council has issued eight decisions on financial management aimed at balancing the national budget this year and ensuring smooth readjustment of the economy which stress centralized distribution and use of the nation's financial resources and demand full compliance by all localities and departments.

The decisions are as follows: increase revenues, cut expenses and ensure balanced budgets for both the central and local governments; uphold the national taxation system, with no unauthorized changes in tax items or rates or exemptions; all enterprises must strive to increase profits and turn them over to the state in full accordance with relevant regulations; enforce tight control on appropriations for capital construction and curtail the scope of capital construction; dispose of overstocked goods and materials and make economical use of current capital; drastically retrench on administrative expenses; strictly observe the country's budgeting and management system; tighten discipline in financial matters.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY today carries these decisions, along with an editorial calling for all-out effort to increase production and income, cut expenses and stop waste under the unified leadership of the central authorities.

Further Report

OW031218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Feb (XINHUA)--Chinese financial planners have given notice that industrial and commercial enterprises which are in the red due to poor management will not get government subsidies from now on, and that expenditures on non-productive activities by such enterprises must be cut.

These measures were affirmed at a meeting on the financing of such establishments, held recently in Beijing. It was revealed at the meeting that the government last year spent more than 20,000 million yuan in price subsidies alone and the administrative expenses and business travel expenses in state-run enterprises averaged 5,000 to 6,000 million yuan annually.

The meeting decided that these enterprises should spend 20 percent less of this kind of non-productive spending than in 1980. The government expects a six percent rise of profit turned over by industrial and commercial enterprises in 1981. It also urged enterprises to examine their finances, reduce production costs and sell off overstocked goods.

STATE ECONOMIC COMMISSION LEADER ON PRODUCTION

OW040635 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1620 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Feb (XINHUA)--A cadre in Sian Municipality recently suggested in his letter to the party Central Committee that leading cadres at various levels strengthen their leadership and encourage the broad masses of workers and staff members to do a good job of production in industry and communications around the spring festival.

Taking this letter very seriously, responsible comrades of the party Central Committee passed it to the State Economic Commission. The State Economic Commission holds that the suggestion made in the letter merits close attention by the industry and communications departments. On 3 February a responsible person of the State Economic Commission made a statement to a XINHUA reporter on doing a good job of production around the spring festival.

This responsible person said: The spring festival is a traditional festival of the people in our country. Leading cadres at all levels should concern themselves with the well-being of the masses and let the broad masses of workers and staff members spend a happy spring festival. However, those enterprises which have production tasks to carry out during the festival should fulfill those tasks according to plan, and those whose workers and staff members will have a holiday during the festival should make sure that they stand fast at their production posts before the festival, come to work on time after the festival and strive to do a good job of production in industry and communications in February.

After analyzing the situation in production in industry and communications in February 1981, the responsible person of the State Economic Commission said: Electric energy production in January 1981 went up as compared with that in the same period of last year, and the output of cotton yarn, chemical fibers, woolen goods and other textile items, as well as sugar, watches, radio sets, television sets and other light industrial items and electronic products, also noticeably increased. The general situation in industrial production is good. However, production in some areas and trades is not good enough, and the quality of some products has failed to reach the planned standards. There are both objective and subjective causes for this phenomenon.

This responsible person said: Two trends of thought now merit our attention: One trend is that production tasks are reduced on the pretext of readjusting the national economy. The state requirement for readjustment is that there should be retreats and advances, starts and cutbacks. In the national economy, energy industry, light and textile industries, rail transport and other industrial products needed in industry and agriculture and on the urban and rural markets are "in short supply" and should be continuously developed in the course of readjustment. Vigorous efforts should be made to increase the production of various marketable industrial products in order to satisfy the needs of society and the people in livelihood, and production tasks in this regard must be artificially reduced.

The other trend of thought is that some people focus their attention on difficulties and fail to see clearly the favorable conditions for doing a good job in production this year. It should be noted that there are now many favorable conditions for doing a good job in industrial production. While opposing the setting of high targets without taking the objective possibilities into account, we should overcome the mood in which the planned targets--when conditions permit fulfillment of them or when they can be fulfilled through effort--are not fulfilled. Leading cadres should dare to exercise leadership, be good at doing so, and practically and effectively push forward production in industry and communications.

The responsible person of the State Economic Commission said: The spring festival will be here soon. The leading cadres in charge of production and transportation in the industry and communications departments should go to the sites of production and transport, where they should do a good job in giving guidance and exercising control and solve problems in time. Leading cadres should take the lead in encouraging the healthy trend of working hard and practicing economy and stopping the phenomena of squandering state funds and financial resources and of extravagance and waste. Leading cadres in factories, mines and other enterprises should carry out ideological and political work well, educate workers and staff members to have the cardinal principles in mind, to take the overall situation into account, to observe labor discipline and strive to do a good job in production before the spring festival.

GONGREN RIBAO: INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INCREASES

OWO40309 Beijing XINHUA in English 0258 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing 4 Feb (XINHUA)--China's industrial production in January was slightly higher than the same month of last year, reports today's WORKERS' DAILY quoting a spokesman for the State Economic Commission. The country's light and textile industrial production rose, but the output of a number of heavy industrial products dropped under the new policy of giving priority to the development of light and textile industries in the national economic construction.

The January plans for the production of the majority of the 35 industrial products directly controlled by the commission were fulfilled, with varying increases over last year.

Shanghai, whose textile production accounts for a quarter of the nation's total, achieved a nine percent increase last month over January last year in the output value of that industry. Production of calendar watches and lady's watches in the city was double that of January, 1980.

"Fairly big increases" were registered in light industry in Beijing and Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang Provinces, according to the State Economic Commission spokesman, although industrial production as a whole was down. This is because as heavy industrial centers, these places were affected by the policy of readjusting national economic development. The national output of steel was four percent less last month in January, 1980. The decrease was even more marked in the production of machinery.

LABOR BUREAU RELEASES STATISTICS ON EMPLOYMENT

OW040838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 Feb (XINHUA)--More than six million young city people in China were given jobs last year. A total of 20 million young people received jobs in 1977-1979, according to the State Bureau of Labor.

Half of these young people have been assigned to state-owned enterprises. Forty-five percent are working in collectively-owned or self-organized cooperatives with funds raised by themselves on a basis of independent economic accounting and sole responsibility for profits and losses. About 400,000 individuals have set up their own businesses in commerce, repair and service trades, recognized as a subsidiary part of the socialist economy and expected to exist for a long while to come.

A Labor Bureau official said that employment of young people will decrease this year in the current economic readjustment. But he emphasized that under unified planning, the labor departments will continue to try organizing youths waiting for jobs to work in commerce, services and handicrafts on collective and individual bases.

He said the state will run vocational and technical schools for training youth and will establish labor service companies that contract for jobs to provide more opportunities. Nearly 1,200 labor service companies have been set up in the past two years throughout China and two million young people enrolled.

The Labor Bureau official said that China's industrial and commercial departments have expanded the scope of individual businesses. Now individuals in cities and towns are allowed to set up their own hotels, restaurants, watch and bicycle repair shops and photography services, previously government monopolies.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES FAST DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL TOWNS

OW031238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Feb (XINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY today advocates the speedier development of China's small towns as an important step to more equitably distributed economic construction and narrow the differences between town and country, worker and peasant.

China has over 50,000 small towns with a population of around 10,000. The paper notes editorially that aiding their development can help prevent the lopsided expansion of big cities. 1978 figures show that 53 percent of the country's big and medium-sized industrial enterprises accounting for 65 percent of the national output value is located in China's 38 largest cities. Over-concentration of industry and large urban populations lead to problems such as land utilization, water supply, energy, communications, housing, supplies and welfare.

Small towns can provide vast job opportunities for both rural and urban populations, the paper says. If one such town creates 2,000 jobs, that would provide 100 million opportunities for unemployed urban youths and absorb some of the surplus labour which surfaces in the countryside. Since housing, communications and other facilities are more convenient in smaller towns, city people including scientists and teachers will be attracted because of the better environmental conditions.

The paper points out that small towns should depend on local resources for further development. Collectively-owned factories, stores, handicraft workshops and service trades as well as individual businesses should be encouraged. The surrounding rural areas should support small towns in manpower, money and materials.

MACHINE BUILDING INDUSTRY AIDS LIGHT INDUSTRY

OW040808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 Feb (XINHUA)--Taking a major step in China's economic readjustment drive, the First Ministry of Machine Building, traditionally oriented toward heavy industry, has switched over part of its production capacity to light industrial goods. A spokesman for the ministry said that heavy market demand has prompted the ministry to reevaluate its original plan, begun last year, of devoting 3.1 percent of its total output value goods such as household appliances.

The ministry mainly produces equipment for the metallurgical, mining, oil, chemical and electric power industries. But last year, it also turned out more than 200 varieties of light industrial appliances and equipment serving light industry, including refrigerators, washing machines, electric fans, dust catchers, solar heaters and mosquito killers; machines for the production of bicycles, motorcycles, clocks and watches; and machines for the leather, textiles and food industries. The ministry has played a large role in a systematic transformation of the country's textile mills with new technology as well.

The spokesman foresaw "a continuing increase" of this shift toward serving consumer needs. The ministry's 1981 plan also involves services to agriculture, commerce, city construction, science and exports.

GOVERNMENT TO BID FOR OVERSEAS OIL PROJECTS

OW310717 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, 31 Jan (XINHUA)--China has set up a corporation to contract for overseas petroleum industry projects, the Ministry of Petroleum Industry said here today. The state-owned enterprise, known as the China Petroleum Engineering and Construction Corporation, will work either as a contractor or sub-contractor in cooperation with foreign companies or governments.

The ministry said the corporation, borrowing from China's many years of experience in the industry, can develop oil and gas fields and undertake complete projects from surveying and designing to construction of oil refineries, petro-chemical works and oil depots and the installation of pipelines. It will also provide materials, equipment, labor and technical services. The corporation has several thousand engineers, technicians and managers and tens of thousands of skilled workers, the ministry said.

REFINERIES SELLING OIL WITHOUT PERMISSION

OW301035 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0159 GMT 30 Jan 81

[By XINHUA correspondent Liu Wanlang]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jan (XINHUA)--Over the past few years oil refineries, commune-run oil refineries, chemical plants and other units in some localities have violated the State Council's provisions on the state monopoly in the purchase and distribution of petroleum products and the ban on sales by production departments. These plants have, without permission, sold large quantities of poor-quality refined petroleum products at high prices. As a result, they have wasted resources, damaged machinery and equipment and disrupted the market. Departments concerned are appealing for the strict prohibition of such practices.

According to investigations, the Nongan County oil refinery in Jilin sold 6,168 dun of refined oil privately and only 1,909 dun to the state last year. In August and September last year, Anyang Prefecture, Henan, marketed, without permission, 31 tank cars of diesel oil to Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Guangdong, Yunnan and other provinces. The Jilin chemical plant privately delivered five tank cars of gasoline to Sankeshu and Qiqihar in Heilongjiang and the north station of Dalian, Liaoning, last December. These practices not only directly undermined the rationing system for refined oil in those places but also caused tremendous waste in transportation because of the flow of resources in opposite directions.

In many localities oil refineries, with their simple and crude equipment, are producing refined oil of very poor quality. As a result, it damages machinery and instruments at the units using it. For instance, in Anyang Prefecture, Henan, over 200 oil refineries are run by communes, brigades and production teams. In Huzhuang brigade of Wenliu commune in Puyang County, all households are refining oil. Because of poor equipment, there is great waste. The Nongan County oil refinery in Jilin has not refined oil in accordance with the regulations. As a result, the gasoline it produces cannot be used in motor vehicles. If used as a cleaner, it can poison or endanger people's health. Because of using substandard gasoline, 10 imported motor vehicles of the Sino-Czech friendship plant in Liaoning were damaged.

Selling refined oil by oil refineries without permission also disrupts market prices. Some of these plants raise the price of refined petroleum products without permission; some even adulterate gasoline with diesel oil to illegally seek profit. Some oil refineries are selling refined petroleum products they have bought and raising the market prices. The repercussions are very serious.

CORRECTION TO DUAN JUNYI PLA ADDRESS

The following correction is to the item entitled "Beijing's Duan Junyi Addresses PLA-Government Forum," published in the 2 February People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT on page L 10: on page L 11, in the first line of the fourth paragraph, substitute the name "He Zhengwen" for the incorrect "He Wensheng."

ANHUI'S ZHANG JINGFU ADDRESSES RED ARMY FORUM

OWO31835 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] On the afternoon of 2 February, the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee held a spring festival forum for veteran Red Army members and veteran cadres at the north building of the (Dashalou) guesthouse. Attending were over 50 advisers to units directly subordinate to the provincial government, the provincial military district and Hefei Municipality as well as retired veteran Red Army members and veteran cadres. Also attending were responsible persons of the provincial party committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Government, the provincial Committee of the CPPCC, the provincial military district, the Hefei Municipal party committee and departments concerned directly subordinate to the provincial government, as well as responsible persons of the organization departments and veteran cadres Work Committee of the provincial and municipal party committees.

Zhang Jingfu, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, first extended spring festival greetings on behalf of the provincial party committee to the attending veteran comrades, veteran Red Army members and veteran cadres of the province who are respected and loved by the party and the people. Comrade Zhang Jingfu said happily: "It is a really happy event to meet with you on this traditional festival. The party Central Committee has set a good example in promoting the practice of meeting and talking with comrades over a cup of tea."

Comrade Zhang Jingfu then went on to talk about the meritorious revolutionary service rendered by our province's veteran Red Army members and veteran cadres. He said: These veteran Red Army cadres who were tempered in the long revolutionary struggles and who have gained relatively rich experience, are an invaluable treasure for the party and the state. However, in order to realize the four modernizations, to reform the de facto system of lifelong tenure of office for cadres and to build up the party, it is necessary to gradually inject into our leading groups at all levels more young, professional and knowledgeable personnel. This calls for more and more aged veteran cadres of poor health to gradually step down from their former positions to less important ones. This is the law of nature, and it is called for by the revolution.

Comrade Zhang Jingfu said earnestly: Regarding those veteran cadres who have stepped down for less important jobs, although their jobs and positions have changed, their devotion to the revolutionary cause and the lifelong struggle for communism must never change. He called on veteran comrades to actively help their respective localities or departments foster and select good successors, to pass on their experiences, to help and to set good examples so that our revolutionary cause will never lack successors, and so that our nation will become prosperous and wealthy.

Comrade Zhang Jingfu also repeatedly expressed his hope that the veteran Red Army members and veteran cadres could help the provincial party committee in its veteran cadres work by offering their criticism and opinions.

The forum was held in a very warm atmosphere. Everyone happily talked about the prosperous and thriving situation in our province's urban and rural areas and pledged to continue their efforts in implementing the correct line and policy laid down at the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, to join the people of the whole nation in their arduous struggle to make contributions to promoting stability and unity and readjusting the national economy.

Prior to the forum, units directly under the province organized activities to comfort veteran Red Army members and veteran cadres and families of Red Army martyrs during the spring festival period.

On 30 January, responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress and the provincial People's Government--accompanied by responsible comrades of the Organization Department of the provincial party committee, party committees of offices under the province and other department concerned--visited veteran Red Army members and veteran cadres at hospitals and rest centers of veteran cadres.

On 31 January, a spring festival film festival was held at the (Jianghuai) theater for veteran Red Army cadres and retired cadres of provincial and Hefei municipal organs.

ZHANG JINGFU ADDRESSES ANHUI CYL WORK CONFERENCE

OWO31926 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] According to (Wang Zhongyi's) report, during the session of a work conference of the provincial CYL Committee, Comrade Zhang Jingfu, first secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, presented some of his views to CYL cadres regarding questions of common interest to young people today.

Comrade Zhang Jingfu enthusiastically expressed his expectations for young people. He said: Young people should study hard, enhance their ideological awareness and improve their skills for making revolution so as to contribute their share to the motherland's four modernizations. Speaking of the work in various fields at present, he said: Organizations at all levels should conscientiously attend to three things: ensure the success of economic readjustment, bring about political stability and show concern for the people's livelihood. As an assistant of the party, the CYL should vigorously cooperate with party organizations to do the three things well.

Then, Comrade Zhang Jingfu talked about strengthening education on patriotism among young people. He urged the younger generation to foster a patriotic spirit and cherish ardent love for socialist China. He said: When I was visiting the United States, in San Francisco I met the president of the Overseas Chinese Chamber of Commerce, who required his children to study the Chinese language lest they should forget their motherland. He and his family subsequently visited the motherland on many occasions.

Comrade Zhang Jingfu urged young people to take a correct approach toward civilization in capitalist countries. He said: There are material and spiritual aspects of civilization. Materially speaking, we are inferior to others indeed. But spiritually, we are not. We are much more superior to the capitalist countries in terms of political thinking, the social system, morality and mode of living. During the period when we were in Yanan, material conditions there were poorer than in Chongqing and Shanghai. But at that time, young people throughout the country were eager to go to Yanan. Our young people should not unduly humble themselves now that they have achieved superiority in the spiritual aspect of the civilization.

Comrade Zhang Jingfu added: There is an old saying in our hometown: "A house of gold and silver cannot take the place of our own poor home." With its huge population and poor foundation to start with, China cannot be expected to make rapid progress in its national economy and considerably raise the people's living standard in a short time. In the midst of the excellent situation, we are still faced with many difficulties. Economic readjustment is an arduous task. Young people should be told the truth about these things so that they will understand that our home is poor indeed. However, we should guide them so that they will not dislike and avoid poverty but will defy poverty and be determined to change the poor outlook. I wonder what difficulties lie ahead that we cannot surmount after we have scored successes in the life of the most arduous struggle. No difficulty amounts to much. One will naturally feel more powerful and confident and have a higher sense of pride if one follows this line of thought.

In his speech, Comrade Zhang Jingfu emphasized the question of adhering to the four basic principles. He said: The adherence to party leadership is the core of the four basic principles. Without the Communist Party, new China would not exist, we would not possess what we have and communism would be without a future. In view of the vague understanding among some young people nowadays, Comrade Zhang Jingfu added: With the realization of communism as its goal of struggle, our party is now leading the people of the whole country to achieve the four modernizations. There may be weaknesses in its work, but our party is trying to overcome them. This is a sign of our strength and maturity. We should guide the young people to adopt a correct approach toward, trust and have confidence in party leadership.

In his speech, Comrade Zhang Jingfu also dealt with education in the revolutionary philosophy of life for young people. He said: Young people are frequently confronted with the contradictions between the partial and overall interests and between the immediate and long-term interests. It is necessary to guide young people to properly handle the two kinds of contradictions. Young people should be told that if they employ the viewpoints of the petty bourgeoisie and small producers, they may find themselves shackled and be unable to truly emancipate themselves, to say nothing of solving the two kinds of contradictions. Only the proletariat can solve the contradictions between the partial and the overall interests and between the immediate and the long-term interests. What does the proletariat use to measure these interests? It uses the idea of "serving the public interests." When the public interest clashes with private interest, one should be impartial and selfless and serve the public interest wholeheartedly. Partial and immediate interests should be subordinate to overall and long-term interests.

Comrade Zhang Jingfu said: Our party and CYL organizations and cadres at all levels should be concerned about the personal interests of the masses and be good at integrating the partial and immediate with the overall and long-term interests of the masses and guide the young people to look forward to the future and keep the overall situation in mind. We have repeatedly stressed that ideological and political work should be strengthened. However, ideological and political work should be integrated with actual work. Empty talk serves no purpose. The masses' requests should be specifically analyzed. Things that can be done should be done promptly. Things that cannot be done now should be clearly explained to the masses. At the same time, favorable conditions should be created for getting these things done. In short, low requirements should be promptly complied with, high targets should be attained through hard struggle over a longer time. In solving any kind of contradiction, we should use communist thinking as the guiding concept. It is very important to guide the masses with this concept.

ANHUI DEFENSE INDUSTRY PRODUCES SMALL TRUCKS

OW302208 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] The "Feihu" [Flying Tiger] brand motor vehicle has been jointly developed by 11 defense industry plants in Anhui Province. The first 60 units have been delivered for use.

A small truck with a load capacity of 500 kg and a maximum speed of 80 kph, the "Feihu" brand motor vehicle gets 100 km per 7.6 liters. With its compact shape, powerful torque, stability and other advantages, the truck is suitable for short-haul transportation of goods at wharves, railway stations, warehouses, shops and lanes and neighborhood alleys.

ANHUI RADIO DISCUSSES CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

OW311930 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Station commentator's article: "Resolutely Curtail the Scope of Capital Construction and Work Hard To Improve Results From Investment"]

[Excerpts] Following the implementation of the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy laid down by the party Central Committee, a great deal of work has been accomplished by our province in curtailing the capital construction front, readjusting the orientation of investment and correcting disproportions between the production and nonproduction sectors with fairly good results. First of all, firm steps have been taken to clear up the projects under construction and to reduce the scope of capital construction. In addition to suspending and deferring 126 construction projects in 1979, our province once again suspended or deferred 37 projects in 1980. Acting in accordance with a directive recently issued by the State Council, a total of 483 projects were again suspended or deferred in Anhui Province. Furthermore, steps have also been taken to readjust the orientation of investment in capital construction in order to increase the capital construction investment for light industry, textile industry, agriculture, water conservancy, building material industry, coal industry and housing projects. Meanwhile, priority has also been given to construction projects for light and textile industries, energy and agriculture and other key items, such as urban housing projects, college buildings and public facilities, which have a direct bearing on people's livelihood in urban areas. All this has created a direct impetus to the development of production and gradually corrected the serious disproportions between production and nonproduction sectors.

However, the scope of our province's capital construction is now far beyond actual capabilities. This problem shows itself mainly as follows: There are more projects outside the plan than those within the plan; although less capital construction investment was planned at the beginning of the year, supplementary funds were gradually made available afterwards; very few projects were completed according to the plans of design, investment, material consumption and construction force, whereas large numbers of projects were designed and constructed simultaneously; and the number of projects to be reduced is less than the number of projects to be built. As a result, this has created greater difficulties in economic readjustment.

To carry out a policy of keeping within our capability and to resolutely reduce the scope of capital construction, it is important for us not to plan or build new construction projects in 1981. However, greater efforts must be made to guarantee the completion of unfinished projects and other key projects for the department of light and textile industries, agriculture, energy, building materials, education, public health and urban construction.

ANHUI REDISTRIBUTES ENERGY IN READJUSTMENT MOVE

OW301149 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0711 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Hefei, 30 Jan--Through redistributing energy resources, Anhui Province has made good progress in promoting the readjustment of the national economy and fully developing the economic benefit of limited energy resources.

The quantity of coal allocated by the state to Anhui Province last year was reduced by 9 percent as compared with the previous year and the quantity will be further decreased by 9 percent this year. Besides, the output of local coal mines will also decrease this year due to readjustment. Therefore, the total supply of coal in Anhui Province this year will be over 1 million dun less than last year. This will create a big gap in the supply of energy resources in the province.

To ensure the growth of light and textile industries, the leadership in Anhui Province has changed the old policy of "supporting heavy industry first and light industry second" in the allocation of energy resources and given priority to light and textile industries in the supply of energy resources. Among the eight principal industrial cities in the province, Maanshan, Huainan, Tongling and Huaibei mainly concentrate on heavy industry and their supply of coal will be reduced by 9 percent based on last year's supply. This will enable Hefei, Wuhu, Bengbu and Anqing, which concentrate on light and textile industries, to receive about the same quantity of coal as they received last year.

ANHUI MILITARY DISTRICT ON DISCIPLINE INSPECTION

OW022036 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] The Discipline Inspection Commission of the Anhui Provincial Military District sponsored a report meeting on 29 January on studying the "guiding principles for inner-party political life." The meeting earnestly studied and conveyed the guidelines of the third session of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee on implementing the "guiding principles."

(Xiaong Yukun), secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the provincial military district, emphatically pointed out at the report meeting that at present, discipline inspection commissions at all levels under the provincial military district must regard as their urgent tasks the inspecting and supervising of party organizations at all levels and of all party members; studying earnestly the guidelines of the work conference of the party Central Committee; correcting various unhealthy practices; and unswervingly implementing the line, principle and policy of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

It is necessary to grasp the four tasks well. First, it is necessary to carry out a thorough inspection and analysis of the implementation of the line, principle and policy of the 3d Plenary Session of 11th CCP Central Committee and find out in which areas we have failed to make much progress and the cause of the setbacks. Second, it is necessary to make a thorough inspection of the implementation of party discipline by party organizations at all levels and by party members. We must be good at and dare to struggle against all erroneous tendencies that violate party discipline. We must resolutely uphold party regulation and party laws to ensure the implementation of the party Central Committee's line, principle and policy as well as the decisions, directives and orders of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee.

Third, it is necessary to strengthen party work styles and educate and supervise all party members to correctly handle the relationship between individual interests and the interests of the revolution and between the interests of the collective and the state. We must take the interests of the whole into account and share the cares and burdens of the party, state and people. Fourth, it is necessary to strengthen the discipline inspection commission's own building. Inspection commissions at all levels must set examples in earnestly studying and implementing the guidelines of the party Central Committee's work conference and be models in strengthening party work styles and observing party discipline.

FUJIAN PEOPLE HAIL VERDICT ON JIANG QING

HK040812 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Summary] "The broad masses in Fuzhou warmly supported the Special Tribunal of the highest people's court's just verdict of the 10 major culprits of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques. They acclaimed that this verdict was a verdict of history, people and justice."

People were glad when they learned the verdict from the television, radio and press. All workers and peasants felt that the culprits had already done enough evils to the people and even to party leaders. They have lowered the living standards of the people and caused people to live in hardship. Therefore, it is fair for them to be treated like this. "All nationalities parties, returned Overseas Chinese, people from other social sectors and all cadres were enlightened and broke into deafening cheers. Fu Bocui, vice chairman of Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and chief member of the provincial Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, said: Jiang Qing and the other nine culprits have done a lot of evil things and committed monstrous crimes. They deserve their punishment now. This just verdict has realized the people's wishes, maintained the dignity of the law and surely will speed up stability and unity in the political situation of the state and the smooth progress of the economic readjustment."

PLANNED PARENTHOOD TALK ON JIANGSU'S POPULATION

OW031351 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Recorded talk by (Xia Fengzhu), director of the provincial People's Government office on planned parenthood: "Do a Good Job in Planned Parenthood in Order To Control Population Growth"]

[Excerpts] The spring festival, which is a traditional holiday for the Chinese people, is drawing near. Many young men and women like to get married during this auspicious festival and have a successful and happy family. Taking this opportunity, I would like to talk to the people and young comrades of the whole province on the question of controlling population growth.

Controlling population growth is an important measure having a bearing on the success of the modernization program, which concerns the health and happiness of our future generations and which accords with the long-term and immediate interests of the people throughout the country. The Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee recently issued a circular calling on party organizations, party members and CYL members throughout the province to respond practically to the party Central Committee's call on controlling population growth and to set a good example in this field. In our province, the planned parenthood situation is fine. Last year, more than 1.2 million couples of child-bearing age in Jiangsu were given awards for raising only 1 child per couple.

Controlling population growth is an important condition on which the realization of the modernization program depends. We must resolutely and universally encourage each couple to have only one child. In this way we can control the growth of the population and keep it at a certain level. That is to say, we should not allow Jiangsu's population to exceed 62 million by 1985 and 70 million by the year 2000.

Comrades, the party Central Committee and the State Council have called on us to strive to control population growth. This is a heavy, historic duty. Let us work hard in our different posts and bring success to our cause. I wish all comrades happiness.

GUANGDONG PEOPLE HAIL VERDICT ON LIN-JIANG CLIQUES

HK040813 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Summary] The broad masses in Guangdong Province were very happy when they heard the Special Court's verdict on Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao and the eight other culprits on the radio and television on 24 January. "All of them held that the 10 culprits deserved the punishment. The Special Court has relied on facts and used the laws as the criterion to sentence them for the monstrous crimes that they had committed. This has realized the wish and met the demands of all people throughout the country." People from various social sectors in the province believe that this just verdict will definitely serve as an incentive for all people to speed up the building of the four modernizations.

GUANGDONG CCP COMMITTEE CONFERENCE ON RURAL WORK

HK030009 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee recently held a conference of secretaries of CCP committees of prefectures, municipalities and counties on rural work. The conference stressed that the political situation must be stable, policies must be consistent, and leadership must be firm. We must continuously implement the line, principles and policies of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, further emancipate our minds, thoroughly liberate ourselves from the influences of leftist ideology, better stimulate the production enthusiasm of the peasants, strive to score an overall agricultural bumper harvest in our province in 1981, bring the superior features of our province into full play, and help the peasants to get rich as soon as possible in order to establish rich, civilized new socialist rural areas. Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, presided over the conference and spoke.

The conference held: At present, the good situation in the rural areas of our province is almost unprecedented since the establishment of the PRC. Agriculture yielded bumper harvests in 2 successive years, the income of the peasants has risen and their grain ration has increased. The minds of the people are at ease.

The conference pointed out: The political situation in the rural areas of our province is also good. However, we must realize that there is much travel between Guangdong and Hong Kong and Macao and overseas, and the province is much influenced by those places. Some people cannot distinguish right from wrong, so they have some wrong ideas. We must carry out educational work, and strengthen ideological and political work. There are still a few remnants of Lin Biao and the gang of four, while some black sheep who desire to see the world plunged into chaos stir things up on purpose and spread views that are antiparty and antisocialist to muddle people's minds. In the past, we did not effectively strike and struggle against these bad people who are antiparty and anti-socialist and criminals; in the future, we must practice people's democratic dictatorship when necessary. Of course, we must act according to law. It is wrong for a very few former landlords, rich peasants and their children to covet ancestral houses, land and mountain forests in ridding themselves of their labels. If this is because they do not understand the policy, then we must teach them; if it is out of reactionary purposes, and they retaliated against some cadres at basic levels and commit other unlawful activities, we must severely struggle against them. Some of them must be handled according to law.

We must strengthen ideological and political work for the cadres and the masses, justly and forcefully refute wrong ideas and not allow them to spread unchecked. The rural areas throughout the province must make use of the interval before the busy days of spring farming to seriously pass on and study the spirit of the central work conference and the provincial party representative meeting. In connection with the actual situation in the rural areas, we must seriously teach the peasants about the actual situation, affirm the main current, give them confidence and unite the ideology of the cadres and the masses with the line, principles and policy of the party Central Committee.

Every party member, in particular leading cadres at all levels, must unconditionally maintain political unanimity with the party Central Committee. We must enforce discipline against those who divorce themselves from the party and refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonition.

While analyzing the situation of the rural areas in our province, the comrades attending the conference pointed out: How should we treat the question of fixing farm output quotas for each household, including fixed responsibility for all tasks? The conference emphatically pointed out: We do not advocate fixing farm output quotas for each household in all localities. However, with regard to isolated households in remote mountain areas and production teams that have been poor and very backward over a long period of time, we must persist in the principle of proceeding from the actual situation and suiting measures to the local situation and permit them to practice fixing farm output quotas for each household. We can also adopt other suitable measures according to the demands and wishes of other peasant masses. All these things will be beneficial.

The conference pointed out: Basically speaking, to modernize agriculture in our country, we must take the road of socialist agriculture. Even for those production teams that have been poor for a long time, there are other ways than fixing farm output quotas for each household. We must rely on joint efforts in many matters. In the future, so long as they are willing, localities that have practiced fixing farm output quotas for each household must gradually establish and expand some components of collective economy. A better method is to practice joint economic ventures on the foundation of specialization and division of labor.

The conference emphatically pointed out: No matter what kind of production responsibility system we are practicing, at present we must try to maintain stability. We must stress stability on policy. Any effective measures which the masses welcome must be maintained.

The conference seriously discussed the question of building rich, civilized new socialist rural areas. All held: Guangdong possesses good natural and economic conditions. Its mountains, waters and fields possess great potentials for production. At present, the difference between rich and poor is relatively great among the different communes and brigades. We must sum up the experiences of the rich communes and brigades, and carry on leading the peasants throughout the province to get rich as soon as possible.

The conference held: To change the outlook of rural areas, we must not only create both cultural and material civilization. We must attach importance to wiping out illiteracy, spread cultural and scientific knowledge, and carry out healthy and beneficial recreational and sports activities. We must also strengthen moral education, and establish new rural habits. Peasants in our country have many traditional virtues, for example, diligence and bravery, honesty and sincerity, endurance and industriousness. They support their parents and respect the aged, enjoy family harmony and are helpful neighbours. All these virtues must be treated as the cultural civilization of our nation and should be treated as the cultural civilization of our nation and should be brought forward. At the same time, we must teach communist moral education, base on public ownership, in particular. We must regularly publicize the party's line, principle and policies to the peasants in a deepgoing manner. We must also publicize the four basic principles and lead the peasants to firmly follow the socialist road and support the leadership of the CCP. We must build our rural areas into rich, civilized new rural areas.

The conference held: In the coming few years, to promote agriculture and make the rural areas rich as soon as possible, we must devote time and energy to policies. The CCP Committees at all levels, in particular at and above county level, must seriously grasp policy.

The conference also analyzed questions such as scientific agriculture and management, and how to discover and boldly employ talented people in the rural areas.

GUANGXI LEADERS' COMFORT GROUP VISITS PLA UNITS

HK020614 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Summary] The regional CCP Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee and People's Government have organized a comfort group to pay visits to the PLA. Huang Rong, chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, heads the group, and Xiao Han, secretary of the regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the regional government, is deputy leader. On 26 and 27 January, Xiao Han and other comrades visited the PLA units in Nanning, where they were welcomed by Guangxi Military District Political Commissar Guo Zhifu, and (Chen Gang), political commissar of air force units stationed in Guangxi. Comfort visits have also been paid to PLA units throughout the region.

GUANGXI FORMULATES READJUSTMENT MEASURES

HK020557 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Excerpts] The Guangxi Regional People's Government recently conveyed and studied the Central Committee's principle and policies on further readjusting the national economy. The government discussed specific measures for implementing the Central Committee's important instructions in light of the spirit of the regional party representative meeting and in connection with Guangxi realities.

Sufficient retreat in capital construction is the point of emphasis in this readjustment. The central authorities recently checked and approved the general scale of capital construction in the region this year. Total capital construction investment will be 56 percent less than last year, including a 50 percent cut in central investment, a 47 percent cut in funds provided in the region's budget, and a 67.5 percent cut in funds raised by various levels themselves. Apart from that, no further capital construction will be allowed even if the money is available. The numbers of projects currently under construction that are to be continued or halted must be kept within the capital construction target, and must not exceed it. If it is necessary to exceed it in some cases, the region must report the matter to the State Council for approval before construction can proceed. Large numbers of projects currently under construction must be halted. It is necessary to do a good job of dealing with problems arising from halting or suspending projects, make proper arrangements for the workers, handle the capital and goods well, and maintain well the existing equipment and those parts of the project already built. In the future, the regional planning committee alone will transmit plans for construction projects that have been approved by the regional People's Government. We absolutely cannot indulge any more in those erroneous actions of starting projects at will, arbitrarily expanding project areas and increasing costs.

After retreating in capital construction, the construction units must be sure to develop more avenues for production, promote diversification, improve their management style and take the initiative to offer their services. They should undertake to carry out all construction tasks, whatever their size. County, commune and brigade construction forces must gear themselves to the rural areas and serve agricultural capital construction and rural house building.

The region must cut expenditures in order to make up the financial deficit, support state finances and strive to achieve a balanced budget. The current general market conditions are good. The main task is to stabilize market prices. The overriding task in this respect is to increase production and practice economy. We must both increase output of commodities that sell well and also economize expenditure in all respects and reduce the currency in circulation. This is currently an urgent task in economic work. We must strengthen market controls, strictly control prices and straighten out negotiated prices.

The prefectures, municipalities and counties must take advantage of the favorable opportunity provided by readjustment to change their irrational industrial structures and ensure that industrial production can forge ahead in a healthy way. In the course of readjustment, small factories that compete with large ones for raw materials and lack proper conditions for production must be closed, halted, amalgamated or shifted to other production. Readjustment must be integrated with reorganizing industry and promoting joint undertakings. We must break through the boundaries between areas, departments and ownership systems and help to reorganize industry along the lines of coordination of specialized departments and economic rationality. We must promote the organization of all forms of economic joint undertakings and form new production capacity.

Readjustment must be integrated with conserving energy, controlling pollution and improving economic results.

The regional People's Government holds: The retreat in capital construction enables us to concentrate forces to further grasp agriculture, light industry, daily necessities and energy, and to develop communications, transport, science and technology, education, public health and culture. As far as industry is concerned, the region has thousands of enterprises of all sizes; these form the bases for our advance, and they have great opportunities and potentials. We must ensure a 3 percent growth in industrial production this year, including an 3 percent growth in light industry.

The regional People's Government stresses: Readjustment is an arduous task and we are bound to encounter many new situations and problems. All places must act according to the spirit of the regional party representative meeting, base their work on reality, carry out ideological and political work in combination with economic work, seriously solve the problems that arise in readjustment work and ensure the smooth progress of readjustment.

HUBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

HK310736 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Summary] The sixth meeting of the Fifth Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Wuchang on 29 January. The meeting will study and discuss the spirit of the central work conference, discuss and approve a draft decision on the third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress, listen to a report on county-level elections, and examine and approve draft methods of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee for appointments and dismissals. Lin Musen, vice chairman of the Standing Committee, presided. Present were Chairman Chen Pixian and Vice Chairman Xia Shihou, Zhang Xiulong, Zhang Wangwu, Liu Jin, Tao Shuzeng, Han Dongshan, Hu Jinkui, Rao Xingli, Wang Haishan, Tang Zhe and Jiang Zhonghua. In the afternoon Han Ningfu made a report on implementing the spirit of the central work conference in Hubei.

Meeting Concludes

HK030301 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Summary] The sixth meeting of the Fifth Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 1 February. The participants studied and discussed the spirit of the central work conference and expressed support for its principle of achieving further economic readjustment and political stability. Vice Chairman Xia Shihou presided at the meeting in 1 February. Chairman Chen Pixian spoke.

The meeting adopted a decision on convening the third session of the third provincial People's Congress in Wuchang on 23 February.

CHEN PIXIAN ATTENDS HUBEI CPPCC SESSION

HK030302 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Summary] The 17th meeting of the 4th Hubei Provincial CPPCC Standing Committee concluded on 1 February. Chen Pixian, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and Governor Han Ningfu made speeches. The meeting decided to convene the fourth plenary session of the fourth provincial CPPCC on 21 February. The meeting also decided to set up a preparatory committee for the activities to mark the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. Chen Pixian was appointed chairman of the committee, and Han Ningfu, Xu Daoqi, Wang Qun, Liu Huinong, Li Zhi, Tao Shuzeng, Hu Jinkui, Tang Zhe, Wu Xianwen, Hua Yuqing, Deng Ken, Xiong Fei, Zhang Wencai and others were appointed vice chairmen.

INCOME OF PEASANTS IN HUNAN PROVINCE RISES

OW040822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Changsha, 4 Feb (XINHUA)--Hunan Province's forty million peasants earned an average per capita income of 93.8 yuan last year, 1.5 yuan above the 1979 annual average despite serious natural disasters. In a number of communes, brigades and production teams per capita income ranged from 200 to 400 yuan.

The peasants' grain ration equalled last year's in spite of a one million ton decrease in grain output due to floods and drought.

An official from the provincial Agricultural Commission attributed the increased income to diversification of the economy and reduction or remittance of agricultural taxes amounting to 13.2 million yuan.

Retail sales of consumer goods in the provincial rural areas in 1980 increased 20 percent over the previous year. Supplies of wrist watches, bicycles, sewing machines, woollen and mixed synthetic fabrics, and home electrical appliances fell short of demand. Bank savings increased 53 percent over 1979 to reach 362 million yuan.

Yuanjing County bordering Dongting Lake suffered a long spell of below normal temperature during early rice growing period and excessive rainfall occurred in the summer months. The peasants expanded fish raising and other local industries. As a result, fishery and industrial output value increased by 10 percent and 22.4 percent over 1979. Per capita income in the county averaged 111.5 yuan.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG CRIMINALS--The Maoming Municipal People's Court in Guangdong Province held a sentencing rally on 27 December and sentenced 5 criminals for kidnapping and trading 115 women. These five criminals were members of the (Fei Ma) brigade of Maoming Municipality. They had kidnapped these 115 women from various areas in Guangxi region. They forcibly detained them and then later sold them for 24,000 yuan. These criminals were severely punished and the women were allowed to return to their homes. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 6 Jan 81 HK]

GUANGDONG FOREIGN TRADE--In 1980, the total value of the exports from commune and brigade enterprises in Guangdong is expected to reach 400 million yuan, an increase of 25 percent over 1979. At the same time, wages generated by the processing industry with material supplied by foreign customers are expected to total \$15 million. This will be an increase of 50 percent over 1979. Located next to Hong Kong and Macao, Guangdong has favorable conditions for the development of foreign trade. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 2 Jan 81 HK]

BEIJING PARTY, GOVERNMENT, PLA LEADERS MEET

HK030237 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] Responsible persons of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and People's Government, the PLA general departments and the Beijing PLA units held a spring festival forum of army and government leaders at the municipal government offices on the morning of 23 January. Present were Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee; second secretary Jiao Ruoyu; third secretary Jia Tingsan; Ye Lin, secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and vice mayor; Vice Mayors Bai Jiefu, Liu Jianfu, Ye Zilong, Lei Jieqiong and Lu Yu; Chi Haotian, deputy chief of staff of the PLA; Yan Jinsheng, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department; Xu Guangyi, deputy director of the General Logistics Department; and Wu Dai, Deputy Political Commissar of the Beijing PLA units. The forum was imbued with the cordial atmosphere of army-people unity. The participants exchanged regards and spring festival greetings.

In the spirit of seeking truth from facts, the army and government leading comrades exchanged information on implementing the pacts on supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to its dependents and supporting the government and cherishing the people over the past year. During this period the commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Beijing have made very great contributions to the capital's modernization drive. A number of progressive collectives and model individuals in supporting the government and cherishing the people have emerged. They have been praised by the people of the capital.

The party and government organizations and the masses of Beijing Municipality have also scored good successes in the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to its dependents. With regard to certain problems existing in the work of the PLA and the local authorities, the army and government leaders exchanged views with the attitude of making allowances for each other. They all pledged: We will continue to carry forward the fine traditions of the party and army in supporting the government and cherishing the people and supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to its dependents, strengthen army-government and army-people unity, work in concert to support and help each other in future work, and make new contributions to speeding up the building of the four modernizations.

BEIJING GOES ON SPRING FESTIVAL BUYING SPREE

OW311214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, 31 Jan (XINHUA)--The annual spring festival buying spree has started in Beijing and the city government reports that the shops have stocked up with more festive foods and popular household items than ever before. The city commercial department said there are ample supplies of pork, poultry, fresh vegetables, sweets and other foods and a greater variety of cotton cloth garments, knitwear, enamelware, and home electrical appliances. High quality textiles and light industrial goods coming from Shanghai, Tianjin, Hangzhou, Changzhou and Dandong are selling well.

However, the department said, there are not enough woolen goods or ladies' wrist watches to meet the demand and there is a shortage of good cigarettes, wines, liquor, jasmine tea and some condiments. Extra supplies have been ordered and some are already on the way to the capital in time for the three-day holiday which starts on February 5.

The commercial department said the purchasing power of people in Beijing is generally higher than in previous years, especially among the suburban peasants. The city has allocated more high-grade goods to the rural market.

According to statistics released by the supplying and marketing cooperative, which is in charge of the rural market, the total volume of retail sales in rural suburbs is likely to exceed the 1980 figure which was 11.3 percent more than that of the previous year. The city transferred to the rural market 27,500 bicycles, 13,000 sewing machines, 24,000 wristwatches, 85,000 radio sets and 30,000 TV sets and it is estimated that this will still fall far short of demand.

The average per capita income for peasants in the Beijing suburbs in 1980 was 170 yuan--not including income from side-line production--an increase of 13 percent over 1979 and 70 percent up on the 1977 figure. A cooperative spokesman said today that TV sets, expensive textiles and garments, wood furniture and washing machines are highly popular in the rural areas.

BEIJING PLA HELPS OUT IN SPRING FESTIVAL CLEANUP

OWO21252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 Feb (XINHUA)--Hundreds of Chinese soldiers today poured into the busy streets of the capital, railway stations, shops and other public places to do menial work--an annual gesture by the military to the civilian population around the time of the spring festival. It also marks the participation of soldiers in the "learn from Lei Feng" campaign, so named after the young soldier cited by Chairman Mao Zedong in 1963 for his public spirit. The soldiers will be on "civvy" duty through Wednesday this week.

Streamers went up on Beijing streets today inscribed with the slogans "learn from Lei Feng; foster new social customs; do good things for the people; uphold lofty ideals."

More than a thousand troops from the Beijing garrison, headed by their regimental commander and political commissar, filed into the three big railway stations where they helped passengers with their luggage--some of them even did a bit of babysitting--helped to unload train cargoes and did duty at the entry and exit points. In the shopping streets of Qianmen and Datanlan they helped street-sweepers with their work.

The Beijing Capital (Military) Construction Engineering Corps sent hundreds more men to Wangfujing and Dongdan Streets, the city's busiest area, to help cart vegetables, fish and meat into the shops and to clean the loading bays. Officers of the People's Liberation Army General Political Department and the Air Force and Navy Headquarters were deployed along Changan Boulevard, the biggest central avenue, to clean the sidewalks and tidy up the small street gardens. Some, armed with loud-hailers, organized queues at the bus stops and helped old people and mothers with babies on and off the buses. On the outskirts of Beijing, soldiers helped peasants with commune chores and did cleaning and other work in the village shops.

The annual good-will gesture by the troops is always well received by the public and today there were plenty of thumbs-up signs from bus passengers and shoppers throughout the city. Nor were the soldiers the only ones out to do good deeds. Here and there, primary and middle-school pupils, out on vacation, were seen scurrying around to help cleaners and shoppers buying for the coming spring festival.

BEIJING CITY REPORTS POPULATION PROBLEM CONTINUES

HK300027 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] According to Beijing RIBAO, in Beijing, the number of young people entering marriageable age this year will increase by 300 percent over past years.

Departments concerned must attach more importance to education in late marriage and child-bearing. The achievements scored by the municipality in planned parenthood work are significant. By the end of June 1980, in Beijing, out of the 280,000 couples who have had only the child, some 220,000 have received only-child certificates. The number of people having only one child has reached a percentage of 79.4. Four districts in the city have reached a percentage of 90.3. Because of the significant rise in the rate of having only one child and rational child-bearing, the population growth of our city has been controlled to a certain extent.

However, we must also soberly notice that due to the rise in the population base, there is a tendency for the birthrate to rise again. In particular, we must pay attention to the fact that at the beginning of the 1950's, planned parenthood work was not grasped, and babies born at that time are now entering marriageable and childbearing age. The new marriage law has been practiced since the beginning of this year and the stipulated marriageable age is 3 to 4 age-groups ahead of the actual marriageable age in previous years, and so the number of young people entering marriageable age in Beijing will sharply increase to about 800,000, compared to 200,000 per year in the past. When so many people are entering marriageable and childbearing age at the same time, a serious problem is posed to planned parenthood.

The most effective way to mitigate the serious situation facing planned parenthood is to attach more importance to launching education in late marriage and child-bearing among the masses, especially young people, and call on the young people who have just entered marriageable age to devote their major energies to their studies and work, and consider marriage at an older age. Those who have married should consider having children later. Then, it might be possible that the marriageable and childbearing age of hundreds and thousands of young people will be extended over a longer period instead of being concentrated in a few years. Such a practice is certainly beneficial to young people, the four modernizations and society. Another method to mitigate the serious situation is to devote major efforts to promoting the idea that every couple should have only one child. On the basis of the present single-child rate in Beijing rural and urban areas, we must promote the work and strive to control the population to below 10 million.

BEIJING REGISTERS RECORD FOOD PRODUCTION IN 1980

OW040802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Feb (XINHUA)--Beijing last year registered the best-ever annual production of food crops, boosted by an unexpectedly good autumn harvest, the municipal statistics department said today. Despite severe drought, the autumn harvest amounted to 1.41 million tons. The total figure for the year was 1.86 million tons, 7.6 percent more than in 1979 and an all-time record for the capital's suburban farms. The statistics department said today that the weight per thousand grains of autumn rice and corn was generally 10 percent more than usual.

The department said that measures to fight the drought, including the full use of the irrigation system and combined effort by scientists and farmers to save crops of wheat, corn and rice, produced the good autumn yield. The 1980 drought was one of the most severe in the past 100 years. Total rainfall was only 359 mm, 55 percent of the annual average. During the summer, most small and medium-sized reservoirs and streams around the city dried up. Crops in some mountainous communes withered.

The improvement in the autumn harvest of 370,000 tons over the 1979 figure contrasted with a reduction of 235,000 tons in the summer harvest. It had been generally assumed that the year's figures would be down from 1979.

BEIJING SCIENTIFIC EXAM RESULTS POSTED: HALF PASS

OW021222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 Feb (XINHUA)--Half the 13,000 workers who sat year-end science and engineering examinations in Beijing have been awarded pass marks, an official of the municipal scientific and technological committee said today.

The exams were part of a nation-wide reassessment of science and engineering students who graduated during the 1970-76 period. The official, Han Lin, said: "Considering the sorry shape of the colleges and universities in which the youngsters studied at that time, the Beijing results were hard won after only five months' revision." She said 50.1 percent of the examinees, who have been working at more than 200 science and technology institutions and factories throughout the capital, got pass marks and are now eligible to apply for posts as assistant engineers.

Han Lin said the result was much better than expected, having herself predicted that only about 4,000 would get through. The candidates sat papers in mathematics, physics, chemistry and foreign languages from last December 28 to January 11. Han Lin said 68.5 percent of the candidates passed in chemistry, 66.7 percent in mathematics and 49.3 in physics. Altogether, 2,985 people got more than 90 percent in mathematics, 653 more than 90 percent in physics and 394 in chemistry.

The successful candidates will be made assistant engineers if they pass functional skill tests soon to be set by their work units. Those who failed the year-end exams will have another chance in May and again in May next year. Those who fail all three exams will be transferred to other jobs.

BEIJING PROTESTANT CONGRESS CLOSES 31 JAN

OW311236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, 31 Jan (XINHUA)--The Beijing three-self patriotic committee of the Protestant churches ended its third congress here today. The congress was held in conjunction with the Beijing municipal Christian conference at which delegates elected a committee to oversee pastoral work in the capital. The "three-self" committee, a patriotic Christian organization established in 1954, adheres to the principle of being self-administering, self-supporting and self-propagating. The newly-elected Beijing committee is composed of representatives of a number of Protestant churches.

The congress, attended by more than 100 practicing Christians, elected Pastor Yin Jizeng, who is 71, chairman. Jiang Yizhen, the 81-year-old former chairman, was elected honorary chairman. Yin Jizeng, who is also a member of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, called on Christians in Beijing to unite with people of the whole country to contribute to China's construction and to safeguard world peace.

He said there were regular services at the capital's two Protestant churches in Gangwasi and Misi Street. "Our brothers and sisters have come to see more clearly the consistency of the Communist Party's policy on religious freedom," he said. "The sabotage of Christian worship by Lin Biao and the gang of four ran counter to the party's policy," he said.

The idea of the "three-self" principle, first put forward by Chinese Protestants in 1921, "could not be realized then because of imperialist aggression," Yin Jizeng said. "Only in independent China can we realize these aims." The "three-self" committee supports itself from rents on church properties and contributions by Christians in the city.

HEBEI RADIO CITES IMPORTANCE OF READJUSTMENT

HK300017 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Station contributing commentator's article: "It is Imperative That We Do a Good Job in Readjustment"]

[Text] Readjustment is the foundation and the key of the eight-character policy--readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement. Only if we do a good job in readjustment and improve the situation of disproportion in national economy can we ensure that the development of production and construction will speed up harmoniously.

In the past year or so, the industry and communications front of our province has scored initial achievements in implementing the eight-character policy for readjusting the national economy. According to statistics: Since we implemented the policy of readjustment of the national economy in April 1979, up to the end of October 1980, 1,005 industrial enterprises were closed, halted, amalgamated or shifted to other production, comprising 7 percent of the existing industrial enterprises. However, we should notice that this is only the beginning of readjustment work; future work will be even more heavy and demanding. The significance and intention of the readjustment is to further overcome the serious economic difficulties that resulted from the 10-year upheaval during the Great Cultural Revolution, and correct mistakes made in the 2 years after smashing the gang of four, due to lack of understanding of the situation of serious imbalance. We must readjust the proportions of the whole national economy so as to make them harmonious in order to ensure steady progress of production and construction.

However, we have not yet achieved this goal. First of all, many of the original serious imbalances have not been readjusted. Take the proportion of light and heavy industries for example; the system of taking heavy industry as the key has not been changed. The output value of light industry is only 44 percent of the total industrial output. This is lower than the national average. In the past 30 years, the growth of energy industry has been far below the development of industry as a whole. In the past 2 years, the exploitation of energy always lagged behind and its output dropped. This has directly affected the development of industrial and agricultural production. Because some departments and districts do not have an overall understanding of the new economic policy, lack unified planning and overall balance, they arrange things in a blind way and build duplicate projects. This adds to the readjustment tasks. According to statistics: While the province closed or halted some projects, some 983 new industrial enterprises were put into operation by the end of October 1980. In the first 10 months of 1980, 619 new enterprises were added, 257 more than the 360 closed. Many of the newly constructed enterprises were built blindly, without any plan. In some districts, raw materials are retained instead of being handed over to the higher levels. Overall balance is disregarded, and small factories and mines are opened without planning. The small are squeezing the big, the new the old, and the backward the progressive. Large amounts of raw materials, fuel and power are monopolized by small enterprises which have poor conditions for production. On the other hand, enterprises which have progressive techniques and installations do not have enough. Thus the original backbone plants have to continue without enough to do, in partial operation. This has brought about great losses to the state.

To achieve overall implementation of the eight-character policy, the prominent task is to grasp readjustment and strengthen the guiding role of national plan in the macroeconomy, so as to better integrate regulation through planning mechanism with regulation through market mechanism, and economic means with administrative measures. We must resolutely close enterprises which produce poor-quality, high-cost products, consume a great deal of energy and raw material, have chaotic management and have suffered losses over a long period of time, as well as those processing industries not urgently needed at present.

In order to carry out readjustment work smoothly, we must eliminate all obstructions from leftist ideology. All industrial departments responsible for the work must take readjustment as the key, carry it out to the end, and make sure that readjustment work will be carried out smoothly so that the national economy will advance steadily amid readjustment.

ZHOU HUI ATTENDS NEI MONGGOL SPRING FESTIVAL TEA

SK010535 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Excerpt] The Nei Monggol Regional CPPCC Committee held a tea on the morning of 31 January to mark the spring festival. Members of different nationalities from different circles jubilantly gathered to freely talk about the situations and improve friendship by encouraging one another. They pledged to make due contributions to safeguard the situation of stability and unity and successfully achieve the economic readjustment.

Attending the tea were Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional party committee; Wang Duo, permanent secretary of the regional party committee; Gao Zengpei and Zhang Rugang, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress; Kui Bi, chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee; and Neng Sike, Sun Lanfeng, Wu Daping, Zhao Zhanshan, Yang Lingde, Na-qin-shuang-he-er, Wang Jiangong, Wu Zhongda, Liang Yiming and Wang Haishan, vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC Committee.

RENMIN RIBAO: FORMER SHANXI LEADERS REHABILITATED

HK031154 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Feb 81 p 3

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Wang Jin [3769 6210]: "Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee Rehabilitates Xie Zhenhua and Cao Zhongnan With the Approval of the CCP Central Committee"]

[Text] At the meeting of 6,000 cadres held on 26 January, the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee announced that comrades Xie Zhenhua and Cao Zhongnan were completely rehabilitated with the approval of the CCP Central Committee.

The unjust case of Xie Zhenhua and Cao Zhongnan was directly fabricated by the "gang of four." As a result of the reorganization of the Shanxi Provincial leading party nucleus by the Central Committee in July 1969, Comrades Xie Zhenhua and Cao Zhongnan took charge of the leadership of Shanxi Province. On 20 February 1974, the Central Committee summoned Xie Zhenhua and some other leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee to Beijing to report on their work. On 8 March, Jiang Qing, in military uniform, suddenly "bombardeed" Xie Zhenhua at a theater. She slandered the performance of "Ascending Taofeng Three Times" as an attempt to rehabilitate Liu Shaoqi. Subsequently, Wang Hongwen, Zhang Chunqiao and Jiang Qing personally attended the report-back meetings which lasted several days. They exposed and criticized Xie Zhenhua and Cao Zhongnan, saying that Xie Zhenhua had "followed Chen Boda's erroneous line," "criticized the ultraleftist line," "resisted and disrupted the campaign of learning from Dazhai" and "put forth the performance of 'Ascending Taofeng Three Times' in an attempt to reverse a verdict." At the end of March, the leading comrades of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee returned to Taiyuan. Then, the seventh enlarged session of the third Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee was held and presided over by the former top official of the Xiyang County committee who was in charge of the leadership of the Shanxi CCP Committee. The purpose of this session was to mobilize the party, military and government leaders at various levels of the province. They spent more than 3 months exposing and criticizing Xie Zhenhua and Cao Zhongnan. The length and scale of the meetings were unprecedented in Shanxi Province. From 12 June to 16 July in the same year, the Central Committee once again called for a report-back meeting of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee. In accordance with the speeches of Wang Hongwen and some other people, the "main points of the speeches of leading comrades of the Central Committee on the solution of the Shanxi Question" (based on minutes of the meeting) (hereinafter, the 11 points for short) were drafted. They listed seven charges against Xie Zhenhua in order to use them as evidence in accusing Xie and Cao of following the "wrong line."

This unjust case directly fabricated by the "gang of four" not only denounced Comrades Xie Zhenhua and Cao Zhongnan, but also involved a large number of cadres and masses, encouraged factionalism and adversely affected the stability and unity of Shanxi Province. Since 1974, the former top official of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee had always integrated the implementation of the "11 points" and the elimination of the pernicious influence of the "line of Xie and Cao" with the subsequent political movements. Even after the smashing of the "gang of four," the former top official of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee still firmly grasped the "imperial sword" of the "11 points."
[paragraph continues]

He considered cadres who supported and sympathized with Xie and Cao as "connected people and affairs" [as published] and tried to investigate them. At the provincial party congress in March 1978, the former top official of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee confirmed that Xie and Cao had made "mistakes concerning the line." He said that the struggle between the two classes and between the two lines in Shanxi focused on "whether the mistakes of the former leaders of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee (referring to Xie and Cao) should be exposed or covered up," and "whether the '11 points' should be implemented or opposed and sabotaged." Such erroneous guiding ideology affected many innocent comrades. Thus, it has been an urgent demand of the broad masses of people to distinguish right from wrong on the question of line, to redress the mishandled case and to promote the stability and unity of Shanxi Province.

However, the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee did not pay attention to the urgent demand of the people. The Central Committee rehabilitated "Ascending Taofeng Three Times" in September 1978. However, the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee attached to the rehabilitation documents issued by the Central Committee a report which stated: "Reversing the verdict on 'Ascending Taofeng Three Times'...has neither affected the nature of the mistakes of the line made by Comrade Xie Zhenhua nor lessened the seriousness of his mistakes."

The third plenary session of the Central Committee urged the rehabilitation of cases of miscarriage of justice. Comrades Xie Zhenhua and Cao Zhongnan both wrote letters of appeal to the party Central Committee and the departments concerned. In June 1980, the organizational department of the Central Committee transmitted Xie and Cao's letters of appeal to the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee, asking the committee to reinvestigate this case. At the same time, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission also sent an investigation group to cooperate with the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee in conducting a few months of investigation work on the Xie-Cao case. The results of reinvestigation show that the Xie-Cao case was totally unjust. Among the so-called 7 mistakes of Comrade Xie Zhenhua which were mentioned in the "11 points," some were not faithful to facts, while others criticized correct things as errors. For example, the "11 points" claim that he "blindly followed Chen Boda in word and in action, thus, taking the erroneous line." Investigation shows that before the second plenary session of the ninth party Central Committee, Chen Boda made a trip to north China in July 1970. When Chen reached Shanxi, Comrade Xie Zhenhua received him and accompanied him to Nei Monggol. That was purely a working relationship and must not be considered as "taking the erroneous line." Another example was the question of "criticizing ultraleftism." Practice has shown that when Comrades Xie Zhenhua and Cao Zhongnan put forth the questions of criticizing ultraleftist thinking and anarchism in accordance with the spirit of the speeches of leading comrades of the central organs in the national work conference on foreign trade in the third enlarged plenary session of the third Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee, it was the correct thing to do. As to the question of so-called "resistance and interference" in the campaign to learn from Dazhai in agriculture and "supporting the big poisonous weed 'Ascending Taofeng Three Times,' it has now been proven that it was a valuable thing that during their term of office in Shanxi, Comrades Xie Zhenhua and Cao Zhongnan opposed the implementation of Dazhai's leftist methods in agriculture. As far as the various charges imposed on "Ascending Taofeng Three Times," on the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee and Comrade Xie Zhenhua, those were pure fabrications aimed at framing them.

Recently, the Central Committee approved and transmitted the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee's "Report on Rehabilitating Comrade Xie Zhenhua and Cao Zhongnan." The report said: Inasmuch as the "gang of four" directly intervened in the solution of the Shanxi question in 1974 and the main questions concerning Comrades Xie Zhenhua and Cao Zhongnan discussed in the seventh (enlarged) plenary session of the third provincial CCP Committee and the "main points of the speeches of leading comrades of the Central Committee on the solution of the Shanxi question" at that time did not conform with facts, the provincial CCP Committee decided that Comrades Xie Zhenhua and Cao Zhongnan be rehabilitated and that all fabricated and made-up testimonies be repudiated. All cadres and masses in the locality and the army affected by the so-called Xie-Cao question must be rehabilitated.

The provincial CCP Committee takes responsibility for all shortcomings and errors committed in various localities and units at the time the "11 points" were implemented.

The Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee also stressed that to do a good job in solving this problem and dealing with the aftereffects, we must do a good job in educating the cadres; in strengthening political and ideological work; in actively guiding the broad masses of cadres and masses to take the overall situation into consideration, keep cardinal principles in mind, be understanding and value unity in bolstering proletarian party spirit; in completely eliminating bourgeois factionalism; and in uniting as one and resolutely implementing the party's political, ideological and organizational line, in order to strive and struggle to build a great socialist power.

HUO SHILIAN SPEAKS AT SHANXI PARTY CONFERENCE

HK010628 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Excerpts] According to SHANXI RIBAO, the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee held a work conference from 12 to 26 January. The conference concentrated on conveying and implementing the spirit of the central work conference. The participants first devoted some time to seriously studying the documents of that conference. On the basis of profoundly appreciating their spirit, they studied and discussed the question of how to promote further economic readjustment and political stability in the province.

The conference held: The Central Committee's analysis of China's current economic and political situation and its important guideline of achieving further economic readjustment and political stability is completely correct. This readjustment is the continuation and development of the principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session, and a further implementation of that session's guiding ideology of seeking truth from facts and correcting leftist errors. They expressed fervent support and declared they would resolutely carry it out.

The conference discussed the province's plan for economic readjustment and the outline budget for 1981. It discussed strengthening ideological and political work, doing a good job in dealing with problems arising from investigation work, strengthening social order, strengthening the rural production responsibility systems, promoting spring farming and other specific tasks.

The conference was attended by members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee, party member vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, party member vice governors of the provincial People's Government, party member vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC, principal responsible comrades of the provincial organs, secretaries of prefectural and county CCP Committees, special commissioners, mayors, Revolutionary Committee chairman, county CCP Committee secretaries, county heads and Revolutionary Committee secretaries, secretaries of CCP committees of some factories and mines, secretaries of CCP committees of universities and colleges, directors of propaganda departments of prefectural and municipal CCP committees, and a number of principal responsible comrades of PLA units stationed in the province, totalling 470 persons.

Comrades Huo Shilian and Luo Guibo made important speeches at the meeting. The conference heard the Central Committee's official reply to the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee's report on rehabilitating Comrades Xie Zhenhua and Cao Zhongnan, together with the provincial CCP Committee's report to the Central Committee on this matter.

Comrade Huo Shilian said: To further carry out major readjustment of the national economy is a major policy decision reached by the central authorities on the basis of all-round evaluation of the current economic situation. It is of extremely great significance for reversing the passive situation in the country's economy and ensuring the smooth progress of the modernization drive. We must correctly analyze the current economic situation and fully understand the necessity and importance of readjustment.

Generally speaking the situation in Shanxi is very good. In particular, in the rural areas the grain markets are stable and people enjoy ease of mind. However potential dangers do indeed exist. The scale of capital construction is continuing to expand. The machine-building and processing enterprises suffer serious lack of work. There is a rather great discrepancy between social purchasing power and available commodities. In particular the agricultural foundation is weak. Comrade Huo Shilian gave the following views on making a success of readjustment in the province:

1. Consider the overall situation, cut expenditures, and ensure the fulfillment of the financial tasks assigned to the province by the central authorities.
2. We must act according to our capacity in everything we do. We must make a sufficient retreat where necessary in capital construction.
3. Readjustment must be carried out in a measured way. In general, we should first grasp the work of halting and suspending capital construction, and closing, halting or amalgamating existing enterprises or shifting them to other production.
4. Strive to do a good job in industrial and agricultural production. Shanxi has great potentials in industry. We must shift our main efforts to promoting economic results, increasing production and practicing economy and increasing income and economizing expenditure. We must produce more industrial goods for the markets. Prefectural and county CCP committees must devote their main energy to agriculture. Grain production must not be relaxed, but must be placed first. We must continue to emancipate our minds, relax the rural economic policies, clear away the influence of the leftist line, and put the agricultural production responsibility systems on a sound basis according to local conditions.

After speaking on the importance of mobilizing the enthusiasm of the cadres for promoting economic readjustment, Comrade Huo Shilian said: The general condition of the province's cadres, including leading party and government cadres at and above county-level, is good. The great majority of comrades support the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session, and are capable of leading the masses to work with one will to promote the modernization drive. This is the main current and essence of the cadre force in Shanxi.

However, we must also realize that some comrades, including some bearing considerable responsibilities, have not yet sufficiently boosted their spirits. This situation does not conform to the modernization drive. We cannot do well in economic readjustment unless this problem is solved. Comrade Huo Shilian stressed: The principle of the provincial CCP Committee is to appoint people on their merits, and its criteria for promoting cadres are the three criteria laid down by the central authorities. So long as they resolutely support and implement the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session and work hard, they are good comrades, and the party organizations should trust them. He expressed the hope that all in-service cadres would boost their spirits, be devoted to their duties, work well, and discard various unnecessary worries and ideas.

Comrade Huo Shilian said: Since the fifth plenary session, the party committees at all levels in Shanxi have implemented the three-in-one principle and carried out the necessary readjustment of leadership groups at all levels. There has been a notable improvement in the condition of leadership groups at and above county-level. In the future we must continue to strengthen the building of the leadership groups. We must resolutely remove from the leadership those people who followed Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company and rose to power through rebelling, people whose thinking is gravely factionalist, people who engaged in beating, smashing and looting, those who take a doubledealing attitude of ostensibly complying with but actually opposing the Central Committee's line, principles and policies, and those who make use of their powers to violate law and discipline and seriously sabotage the party's prestige. We must assign work posts as soon as possible to those comrades who were dismissed from their posts on account of problems left over from history or who were erroneously dismissed in the course of investigation work and who have not yet been assigned work.

Comrade Huo Shilian said: Certain cadres made mistakes of various kinds during the 10-year turmoil of the Great Cultural Revolution. In dealing with all comrades who made mistakes, including those who made mistakes for a time under erroneous leftist influences, in doubting and resenting the spirit of the third plenary session, we will carry out the principle of learning from the past mistakes in order to avoid future ones and curing the illness to save the patient, so long as they recognize their mistakes and are willing to correct them. We should educate and improve them, boldly employ them, and trust them just the same as the others. We should not discriminate against them. However, they are certainly not permitted to continue to boycott the party's line, principles and policies or be inactive in implementing the instructions of the central authorities and upper levels. Party disciplinary action must be enforced against them in serious cases where they refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonition.

Comrade Huo Shilian said: An outstanding problem in implementing the guiding principle on achieving further economic readjustment and political stability in Shanxi is to seriously do a good job in clearing up as soon as possible the problems left from investigation work. The provincial CCP Committee made arrangements for this work at the provincial conference of secretaries of prefectural and municipal CCP committees last November. Judging by the situation in carrying out these arrangements in the prefectures, municipalities, departments and units in the past 2 months and more, the majority of places have attached importance to the work and made progress in it. However the development is uneven.

In view of this, Comrade Huo Shilian stressed: The first issue in clearing up the problems left from investigation work is to guide the cadres, especially the leading cadres, to follow the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts, truly unite their thinking with the Central Committee's principles and policies on investigation, strictly follow the central policy provisions, uphold the correct results of investigation of people and deeds, put right the incorrect results, and solve the problems properly. It is also necessary to carry out appropriate ideological and political work to teach everyone to regard the overall situation of the four modernizations as the important thing, eliminate ideological alienation and hostility, and unite to look ahead. Having distinguished between right and wrong, we should hold heart-to-heart talks and so on to untie the knots, so that people will lay down their burdens, boost their spirits and work hard.

Comrade Huo Shilian said: At present there are a number of factors of instability in Shanxi. A very few counterrevolutionaries and criminals are carrying out sabotage that seriously harms social order. A very few antiparty and antisocialist elements and people who desire to see the whole world in chaos stir up antisocialist trends of thought. There are also frequent economic criminal activities such as corruption, embezzlement, speculation, selling gold and silver, smuggling, evading taxes and so on. There are also certain other factors of instability. To solve these problems we must on the one hand rely on conducting ideological and political work for the masses, and propaganda in the socialist legal system. We must also deal hard blows at antiparty and antisocialist activities and criminal activities. Every organ of dictatorship must unite as one to face the enemy together. They must do well in exercising their functions. When CCP and CYL members and state cadres encounter bad people and deeds they must stand out boldly and wage resolute struggle against them.

Huo Shilian stressed again at the conclusion of his speech: To ensure the smooth progress of this readjustment, we must unswervingly continue to implement the series of principles, policies and measures laid down since the third plenary session. He demanded that party organizations at all levels step up their training and education of the cadres, to ensure that they will spontaneously uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, maintain political unanimity with the Central Committee, and work in concert to promote stability and unity throughout the province and make a success of readjusting the province's economy.

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PRC
NORTH REGION

TIANJIN CCP FIRST SECRETARY VISITS PLA SOLDIERS

SK311156 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] According to TIANJIN RIBAO, on 30 January Chen Weida, first secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee and first political commissar of the Tianjin Municipal Garrison District; Hu Qili, Tianjin municipal mayor; Li Zhongyuan, municipal deputy mayor, visited a certain PLA garrison force stationed at (Dagu) fort near the Tanggu coastal area and a certain PLA Air Force unit on behalf of Tianjin residents. They were warmly received by the commanders and fighters.

Before talking with the soldiers, Chen Weida and Hu Qili first asked the responsible person of the PLA unit in detail about their work, study and livelihood. They sent their sincerest regards to the commanders and fighters who have faithfully defended the sea coast and the gate of the capital. They also encouraged them to study the guidelines of the central work conference and make contributions to developing the excellent situation of our country, safeguarding political stability and realizing a better economic readjustment.

The soldiers' smiles were radiant. They warmly applauded, expressing their resolve to support the government and cherish the people. The leading comrades then visited the PLA companies.

Also accompanying the municipal leading comrades were (Lui Ya), secretary of the Tanggu District CCP Committee, and (Tan Shouguang), head of Tanggu District.

CHEN WEIDA VISITS TIANJIN SANITATION WORKERS

SK040643 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] According to TIANJIN RIBAO, Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CCP Committee, and Hu Qili, secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and mayor of the municipality, yesterday visited sanitation workers of the Hexi District Environmental Sanitation Bureau. They asked the workers about their studies, work and lives, praised their efforts in improving the municipality's environment and wished them a happy spring festival.

Comrade Hu Qili asked the workers if they had ever been mocked. The five women workers who were known as five new flowers replied that they had been mocked but most people supported them. Comrade Chen Weida said: That is right. We support you. Your work is very significant and is indispensable to ensuring the people's health and improving the sanitation of the municipality. Any work serving the people will certainly be respected by the people. In our country, labor is glorious and not one kind of labor is regarded as better or superior than another. Our work is no different from yours because ours is only a part of the labor. If someone should mock you, you should refute them boldly.

Sanitation workers said to the municipal leading comrades that they were determined to improve environmental sanitation and make greater contributions to beautifying the city.

HEILONGJIANG SUPPORTS JUDGMENT ON LIN-JIANG CLIQUES

SK040225 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] When they heard the news the people throughout the province expressed great joy and unanimously supported the judgment on the 10 principal culprits in the case of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques passed by the Special Court of our country's Supreme People's Court. The people of various circles pointed out that it was a just verdict passed by the people and history, and it reflects the desires of millions of people.

On the evening of 25 January, at the Acheng County [words indistinct] which had a bumper harvest last year, people packed all the rooms to watch the television relay of the news on the judgment and clapped to express their satisfaction. On 26 January comrades of the provincial judicial bureau held a forum, at which Comrades (Zhang Jing) and (He Jue) said: The trial is an important act safeguarding the legal system and strengthening laws and decrees. The judgment is totally correct. It conforms to the desires of the people throughout the country and can stand the test of history. It is an example of handling criminal cases according to the law. Comrades in judicial work should study the experiences in this trial and further strengthen the legal system.

(Feng Zhenfeng), former director of [words indistinct] of the Mudanjiang Municipal CCP Committee, who was once a victim of No 528 case--a case handled by Jiang Qing personally--and who was unjustly jailed for 4 and 1/2 years, said: Now that the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques have been destroyed, [words indistinct], truth and justice will not vanish and history will not [words indistinct].

HEILONGJIANG LEADERS AT SPRING FESTIVAL EVENTS

Model Worker Forum

SK311254 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Excerpts] According to our sources, model workers at this afternoon's spring festival forum pledged to improve their role as backbone forces, leaders and links in national economic readjustment and make new contributions to developing our province's excellent situation of stability and unity. The forum was sponsored by the Heilongjiang Provincial and Harbin Municipal CCP Committees and People's Governments.

The forum was chaired by Chen Jianfei, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and deputy governor of the province. Attending were leading provincial and Harbin municipal comrades, including Comrades Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Chen Lei, Li Jianbai, Li Huang, (Zhao Guoqiang), (Zhang Ping) and (Wang Chunlun). Yang Yichen, Chen Lei and (Wang Chunlun) spoke, extending spring festival greetings to participants.

Comrade Yang Yichen said: Our country has unfettered the shackles of the left-deviationist line. This is why our situation is very good and will become increasingly better. He encouraged model workers to further play their role as backbone forces, leaders and links and set themselves as examples in building both socialist material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization. Comrade Yang Yichen also encouraged young model workers to act as vanguards and veteran models to help and pass on their experiences to the younger generation.

Soldiers Club Visit

SK040649 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Provincial party and government leaders, including Yang Yichen, Li Lian and Chen Lei, accompanied by Zhao Xianshun, Zhao Xingyuan and (Yang Pili), leading comrades of the provincial military district, went to the army's club of the provincial military district this morning to extend spring festival greetings to some 2,000 office cadres, soldiers and workers. Li Lian encouraged them to unite more closely, overcome difficulties and win still greater successes in the new year.

Veteran Cadres Forum

SK011010 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Excerpts] According to our reporter, at the 30 January spring festival forum of veteran Red Army soldiers and veteran cadres, Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, said: Veteran cadres of the party are its valuable wealth. Under the guidance of the principle of further readjusting the economy and achieving greater political stability, veteran party cadres should carry forward the Yanan spirit in the period of the revolution, the pioneering spirit in the initial stages of the PRC and the 1960's spirit of surmounting difficulties to achieve successes in training new hands, handing down our fine traditions to the next generation and strengthening the socialist spiritual civilization.

The forum was sponsored by the provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress and the provincial People's Government. Some 100 veteran Red Army soldiers and veteran cadres in our province attended the forum.

Leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress and the provincial People's Government, including Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Chen Lei, Zhao Dezun, Li Jianbai and Chen Jianfei, warmly conversed with veteran Red Army soldiers and veteran cadres. In their speeches, Comrades Yang Yichen, Li Lian and Chenb Lei called on veteran cadres to do their best to make new contributions to the four modernizations.

HEILONGJIANG GOVERNOR ON CURRENT DOMESTIC SITUATION

SK011145 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] According to our reporters, Chen Lei, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and provincial governor, delivered a report on the current domestic situation at the provincial exhibition hall this morning to cadres of provincial and Harbin municipal organs, Songhuajiang prefectural organs and cadres at and above section level from Harbin municipal colleges and universities. Comrade Chen Lei's report is divided into three sections: 1) the current domestic and provincial situation; 2) a few issues concerning our understanding of the current situation; and 3) on future tasks.

While dwelling on the current domestic and provincial situation, Chen Lei used a host of facts to prove that the current situation of our country is exceptionally good since the PRC's founding thanks to the guidance of the correct line laid down by the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee. He said: Under the correct leadership of the CCP Central Committee and the provincial party committee and with the concerted efforts of the cadres and people of various nationalities throughout the province, our provincial situation is good both politically and economically.

Over the past 2 years, due to implementation of the eight-character policy on readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy, our province's national economic structure is becoming rational. The proportion between different sectors of the national economy has improved somewhat and economic results have increased. The national economy as a whole is approaching a balance. Our province has reaped bumper agricultural harvests over the past few years. Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and sideline occupations are rationally developed. Industry has steadily progressed in the course of readjustment. We have scored initial achievements in reforming the economic structure. The livelihood of urban and rural people has improved and rural village fairs are flourishing. Purchases and sales are brisk. We have increased income and cut expenditures. We overcame severe natural disasters and reaped a bumper harvest in 1980, the third good year for the province. Total industrial output value increased by 5 percent over that of 1979.

Touching on our understanding of the current situation, Comrade Chen Lei noted: We can affirm that our country's economic situation is very good, but readjustment is still necessary and positive. We should clearly recognize the characteristics of this economic readjustment and have firm confidence in it. In addition, we should understand that this readjustment is the continuation and development of various principles and policies set forth by the central authorities since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee and the further implementation of the guiding principles on emancipating people's thinking, seeking truth from facts and correcting mistakes.

Comrade Chen Lei said: Since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, our party and government have been very much concerned about the livelihood of the people. Over the past years, under a very difficult national economic situation, our party and government have made up their minds and adopted a series of measures to improve people's living standards. However, we must act according to our ability in improving people's daily life because the current economic situation of our country is still fairly poor. As for the pricing issue, Comrade Chen Lei called on authorities at higher and lower levels to work together to stabilize market prices.

While dwelling on adhering to the party's leadership, Comrade Chen Lei noted: The party's leadership is a basic guarantee for winning victories in our undertakings. Nothing will succeed in such a big country like China without the leadership of the Communist Party. This is a conclusion of history. Whether we adhere to the party's leadership is a key question affecting realization of the four modernizations and the fulfillment of readjustment. Presently, such tendencies as throwing suspicion upon, negating and breaking away from the party's leadership still exist in the party and society. We should criticize, educate and struggle against those who have such tendencies.

As for future work, Comrade Chen Lei said: We must both press on with and discontinue some projects in the course of readjusting the national economy and maintain steady progress in this field. He said: To meet this general demand, the provincial CCP Committee summarized this task with five characters at a recent provincial work conference. The character "reduce" means to resolutely reduce the scope of capital construction projects. This is a key point for further readjustment. The character "convert" means, according to each specific situation, to shut down, suspend, merge and convert to other trades those money-losing enterprises which produce low-quality products, require high consumption and cannot find good markets. Enterprises which produce good-quality products, find good outlets in the market and require low consumption should be supported. As far as this province is concerned, it has shut down and suspended only a small number of enterprises but has converted quite a number of them to other trades. The character "organize" means to organize joint production capabilities to produce products that find good markets, increase production, improve quality and lower production costs of such products so as to raise their competitiveness on the market. The character "tap potential" mean to rely on existing enterprises to tap potentials. The fifth character, "to make up for," means to make up for deficiencies. We must first improve the agricultural foundation.

To fulfill this task, Comrade Chen Lei urged party members, cadres and the masses throughout the province to earnestly study and implement the guidelines of the central work conference, do a good job in political and ideological work and use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to correctly watch the current situation and understand existing problems, to voluntarily safeguard and develop the political situation of stability and unity and to fulfill the task of readjusting the national economy with joint efforts. To strengthen the socialist democracy and the legal system we must first correctly understand the dialectical unified relationship between promoting socialist democracy and strengthening the socialist legal system. Second, we must actively implement and earnestly observe the government's policies, decrees and regulations. Third, we must resolutely fight against and eliminate all situations undermining stability and unity according to the Constitution and the laws and decrees concerned and strive to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity.

HEILONGJIANG RIBAO REPORTS ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

SK040743 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] The 3 February HEILONGJIANG RIBAO frontpages a report on the initial implementation of the principle on readjustment put forward by the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and on the notable achievements in economic work scored by our province in the past 2 years. The report points out: In the past, the fluctuating amount of the annual provincial grain output between bumper harvest years and lean years was from 5 or 6 billion jin to 7 or 8 billion jin. In recent years, such a situation has been basically stabilized. Having reaped a bumper grain harvest in 1978, the province reaped another one in 1979 and again in 1980. The annual grain output in 1979 and 1980 was some 29 billion jin. The 1980 wheat output was 7.5 billion jin, topping past records.

The sown area of cash crops has been increased in 1980 67.6 percent over 1979 and doubled the 5.05 million mu in 1976. Major cash crop output has doubled and redoubled. Animal husbandry has developed. As of the end of 1980, the number of milch cows increased by 27.6 percent, goats increased by 43 percent and the breeding silkworm cocoons increased by 70.4 percent over 1976.

The 1980 light industrial output value was 7.28 billion yuan, an increase of 25.5 percent over 1978. The quality of light industrial products has been improved, and the design and variety increased. Among 759 examined products, 210 were evaluated as provincial quality products. Seven provincial dairy products were evaluated as national quality products, and 10 textile products made by the province were evaluated as national quality and brand-name products. In a national appraisal of the quality of light industrial products, the province won 12 silver medals. According to incomplete statistics compiled in Harbin, Qiqihar, Mudanjiang and Jiamusi municipalities, some 600 products with some 3,000 varieties were trial-produced and then manufactured. The growth of heavy industry began to slow down. A new development was made in collectively-owned enterprises.

Last year was the best year in fulfilling the provincial financial tasks. The surplus as a result of overfulfilling financial tasks and economizing expenditures was some 300 million yuan. The 1980 investment in residential construction by various individuals, departments and units was 423 million yuan, an increase of 170 percent over 1976. From 1977 to 1980, residence with a floor space of 9,435,000 square meters were completed, of which, 3.13 million square meters were completed in 1980, equaling 61.5 percent of the summation of residences completed from 1957 to 1976. Some 190,000 families moved into new houses from 1977 to 1980.

The 1980 total amount of retail commodity goods is estimated at 9.3 billion yuan, an increase of 50.2 percent over 1976. The average annual purchasing power of the people in rural and urban areas was 8.14 billion yuan from 1978 to 1980, an increase of 6.66 billion yuan over that from 1957 to 1976. The annual newly increased purchasing power from 1978 to 1980 was 890 million yuan, up 490 percent over that from 1957 to 1976. The sales volume of daily consumers increased.

In 1979 and 1980, some 120,230,000 jobless persons were settled. There now are some 40,000 self-employed laborers throughout the province. The province's 1979 per capital income was 503 yuan. The total per capita output value was 568 yuan, an increase of 3.9 percent over 1978 and an increase of 23.9 percent over 1976. The 1980 average wage of per worker and staff member at collectively-owned enterprises was 841 yuan, an increase of 15.8 percent over 1978 and an increase of 19.8 percent over 1976. The 1980 income per commune member in rural areas from collective distribution was 120 yuan, an increase of 9 percent over 1979 and an increase of 70.9 percent over 1976. In 1979 the province had 15,000 poor production teams, a reduction of 3,000 teams compared with 1976.

A large number of poor production teams became better off in 1980. The 1980 remaining sum of savings deposits of the people in urban and rural areas was 1.49 billion yuan, an increase of 58.5 percent over 1979 and a record high.

A comrade in charge of economic work pointed out: Many serious problems remain in various fields of the national economy. Economic dislocation has not been basically improved in our province. The people still have many debts. There still are many people awaiting jobs. Further efforts should be made to stabilize product prices. Therefore, while viewing the present good situation, the likes of which have seldom been seen since the founding of the PRC, we should also pay attention to existing problems.

JILIN'S WANG ENMAO GREETES VETERAN CADRES

SK011001 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] According to JILIN RIBAO, prior to the spring festival major leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee and provincial People's Government personally visited and greeted veteran cadres in order to carry forward our party's honorable traditions of having concern for and taking care of veteran cadres and respecting the aged and persons of virtue. This shows that the party and government are concerned with and take good care of veteran cadres and thus deeply inspired their enthusiasm.

Over the past few days, leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee and provincial People's Government, including Wang Enmao, Wang Daren, Zhang Gensheng, Li Diping, Yu Lin, Zhang Shiyang, Song Jiehan, Song Renyuan, Yang Zhantao, Chen Hong, Dong Xin, Xiao Chun, Wang Guanchao and Liu Yunzhao respectively led groups to visit veteran Red Army soldiers and veteran cadres at provincial level departments as well as the family members of deceased Red Army soldiers and veteran cadres at their houses, hospitals and sanatoria. They also held forums to solicit and listen to opinions on the work of veteran Red Army soldiers and veteran cadres and then take any needed corrective action. They called on departments concerned to promptly and timely solve, if possible, the practical problems of veteran cadres and Red Army soldiers, especially the problems of the families of deceased veteran cadres. Meanwhile, they encouraged the veteran cadres to continually carry forward the party's fine tradition so as to achieve greater glory.

Veteran Red Army soldiers and veteran cadres thanked the leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee and provincial People's Government for their personal visit and greetings. The pledged to play exemplary and leading roles in educating and training the new hands and vigorously foster middle-aged and young cadres so as to develop a political situation of stability and unity and to dedicate their energies to the four modernizations.

WANG ENMAO VISITS SPRING FESTIVAL MODEL WORKERS FORUM

SK040641 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Excerpt] The provincial and the Changchun municipal trade union councils invited some model workers in Changchun to a forum this morning at the Changchun Xinhua guest house to celebrate the spring festival. Model workers pledged to conscientiously implement the eight-character policy of readjusting the national economy, uphold the four basic principles, emancipate their minds, use their brains, lead the masses and work in unison with them to overcome difficulties, fulfill or overfulfill their tasks and make new contributions to the four modernizations.

Attending were some 70 model workers, advanced producers and workers, persons contributing to the four modernizations and outstanding representatives and pace setters in technical skill contests on the industrial, communications, capital construction, financial and trading, cultural, educational and public health fronts.

(Wang Mingde), chairman of the provincial trade union council, chaired the forum. Also present were leading comrades of the provincial and the Changchun municipal CCP committees, People's Congress standing committees, governments and CPPCC committees.

Wang Enmao, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, spoke. He extended cordial festival greetings to the model workers attending the forum and, through them, to the people throughout the province. He urged the people of the province to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the work conference of the CCP Central Committee and make new contributions to further economic readjustment and further political stability.

Song Jiehan, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, and Ren Qingyuan, first secretary of the Changchun Municipal CCP Committee, also spoke.

1980 LIAONING INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT INCREASES NOTED

SK300849 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Our province strived to increase industrial production by conserving energy in 1980. Compared with 1979, our 1980 energy consumption was about the same, but the total output value was 8.4 percent higher. For every yuan's worth of products, 1980 energy consumption was 9.1 percent less than in 1979. We thus saved 3.6 million tons of standard coal.

By increasing the proportion of light industry and reducing that of heavy industry, we saved 1.3 million tons of coal. By restructuring the product mix and reducing energy consumption calculated with one kind of product as a unit [jiang di chan pin dan wei neng yuan xiao hao), we saved 2.3 million tons of coal.

LIAONING LEADERS ATTEND SPRING FESTIVAL DOINGS

Snow Removal Project

SK311148 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Liu Chengqi), in order to give every corner a thorough cleaning for the spring festival, the Shenyang PLA units dispatched more than 10,000 cadres and fighters and 200 automobiles on the morning of 30 January to remove snow on nine main streets in Shenyang Municipality including (Linyin) and (Zhongshan) Squares and (Huanghe) Avenue. Leading comrades of the Shenyang PLA units, including Li Desheng, Jiang Yonghui, Li Huamin, (Xie Zhenhua) and Zou Yan, and principal responsible persons of PLA units stationed in Shenyang, including (Gao Ke), (Jin Minghan), (Sun Ziwen), (Hai Ao), (Fu Changqing), (Luo Yongni), (Qing Kunxuan), (Hua Chuan), (Wu Gengsheng), (Wang Yuhua), (Zhao Nanxian), (Wang Daqing), (Zhu Yushan), (Xiang Qing), Yang Dayi and (Ma Ying), joined the cadres and fighters to support the government and cherish the people.

Guo Feng, Chen Puru, Li Huang, Li Tao and Song Guang, leaders of the province and Shenyang Municipality, and cadres of municipal and prefectural organs also joined the soldiers in removing snow.

Hospital Visit

SK311150 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Wang Xiulan), the spring festival comfort groups formed by more than 40 leading comrades of the provincial party committee and the People's Government, including Guo Feng, Chen Puru, Li Huang, Xu Shaofu and Zhang Zhengde, on the afternoon of 30 January visited the third China Medical College Hospital, the Shenyang Ground Troops General Hospital, the Liaoning Provincial Acupuncture and Moxibustion Hospital and three other hospitals to visit hospitalized veteran cadres who were loyal and worked diligently in the past in protracted revolutionary struggle and socialist construction and made great contributions to the state and the people.

Meeting With Intellectuals

SK030131 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] The Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, People's Government, People's Congress Standing Committee and CPPCC Committee held a spring festival gathering on the evening of 2 February in the Liaoning building for intellectuals. A total of 200 experts, professors, engineers, writers and artists on the industrial, agricultural, scientific, educational, culture, physical culture and public health fronts attended. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, People's Government, People's Congress Standing Committee and CPPCC Committee talked earnestly with the participants.

Comrade Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, spoke. He said: We invite you here today to celebrate the spring festival. In 1980 in our country and our province, the economic situation was excellent, and the political situation stable. In this new year, we should achieve further economic readjustment and political stability. In the course of national economic readjustment, culture, education, science and technology should be developed as far as possible. We should strengthen our work in these fields. Comrade Guo Feng wished the participants a happy spring festival and continued successes.

Trade Union Council Meeting

SK030234 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] The Liaoning Provincial Trade Union Council held a spring festival forum of young workers of the provincial service trades on 2 February. Comrade Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, attended and spoke. He extended spring festival regards to all staff and workers on the service trade front. Attending the forum were some 50 representatives from Shenyang, Anshan, Benxi, Fushun and Liaoyang municipal and Tieling prefectural service trade units, including service, repairing, nonstaple food, general merchandise, grain, catering and sanitation units. Among them were salesmen, service workers, barbers, conductors, cooks, butchers, repairmen, street sweepers, drainers and wristwatch repairmen.

All representatives joined happily together to freely relate their experiences in doing service work well. They pledged to further improve service, change their service work style and wholeheartedly serve the four modernizations and improve the living standards of the people in the course of readjusting the national economy.

Comrade Guo Feng addressed the forum, saying: Developing commercial, catering and repairing service trades is one of the important components in readjusting the national economy. This task has a bright prospect. Service trades are noble undertakings of socialist modernization. They should be concerned for and respected by the people. Party committees at all levels should be interested in this undertaking, strengthen leadership over political and ideological work and actively solve practical problems.

CPPCC Soiree

SK030240 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] According to station reporters, the Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee held a spring festival soiree on 1 February. Attending were Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Shen Yue, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; and leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government and the provincial CPPCC Committee, as well as the Standing Committee members and members of the provincial CPPCC Committee currently staying in Shenyang, responsible persons of various provincial democratic parties, deputies of the National People's Congress, members of the national CPPCC Committee and noted personages from all walks of life, some 1,000 in all.

Li Desheng at Soiree

SK040644 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Summary] According to our reporter (Liu Zhongzun), "Liaoning Province, Shenyang Municipality and the Shenyang PLA units ceremoniously held a joint army-civilian soiree on 3 February to make the second spring festival of the 1980's. Li Desheng, member of the CCPCC Political Bureau and commander of the Shenyang PLA units, attended the soiree. Attending the soiree were leading comrades of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial People's Congress, and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Guo Feng, Chen Puru, Hu Yimin, Xu Shaofu, Shen Yue, Zhang Zhengde, Wang Guangzhong, Liu Yiyun, (Chen Yiguang), (Chen Suzhi), Yang Dayi, Zhang Tiejun, (Luo Fingfeng), Zhang Qingtai, Liu Wen, Luo Erkang, Xiao Zuohan, Xie Huangtian, (Han Liren), Zhao Qi, Wang Jiyuan, Zhou Mingan, Zhang Yan, Ren Zhiyuan, (Chen Leifu), Lu Guangji and Wei Zhi. Also attending the soiree were leading comrades of the Shenyang PLA units, the leading organs of the Shenyang PLA units and various major PLA units stationed in Shenyang, including Jiang Yonghui, Li Huamin, (Xie Zhenhua), Zou Yan, Liu Zhenhua, Zhang Wu, (Wang Huiqiu), Zeng Yongya, (Wang Tiegang), (Li Shaoyuan), (Zhang Binxi), (Gao Ke), (Peng Demin), (Zhou Yunhan), (Zhou Ziwen), (Chen Hong), (Zhang Xin), (Gao Lancheng), (Xia Xin), and (Ma Ying)." Others attending the soiree were leading comrades from the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee, the municipal People's Congress, the municipal People's Government and the municipal CPPCC Committee.

On the evening of 3 February, the Zhonghua theater in Shenyang was brilliantly illuminated, and literary and art workers from the PLA units presented outstanding performances at the soiree.

LIAONING PEASANTS' 1980 PER CAPITA INCOME REPORTED

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[Text] According to LIAONING RIBAO, the basic accounting units in rural areas of the province in 1980 hit all-time records in total income, collective accumulation and per capita income from collective labor. Per capita income from collective production was 117 yuan, 2 yuan more than in 1979. The rural economy was flourishing, markets were brisk and the people's minds were at peace. The rural situation was excellent. This has seldom been seen in the past 20 years. The masses of peasants are joyful.

According to a rough estimate of year-end distribution data collected by provincial departments concerned, the total income of the basic accounting units throughout the province was 5.24 billion yuan in 1980, 1.8 percent higher than in 1979, and the total amount of collective accumulation was slightly higher. A great number of brigades, communes and counties surpassed others in increasing income. Production brigades whose per capita income exceeded 300 yuan numbered 230, doubling the number of 1979. The highest per capita incomes calculated on the basis of production teams, brigades and communes were 800, 821 and 529 yuan, achieved, respectively, by the No 3 production team, (Xingguang) brigade of (Shuiyuan) commune, Yingkou County, (Liangzhongchang) brigade, (Xifengzhen) commune, Xsifeng County and (Zhangzidao) commune of Changhai County. The per capita income of Changhai County and (Ganjingzi) District of Juda Municipality and (Yuhong), (Sujiatun) and (Dongling) Districts in Shenyang Municipality exceeded 200 yuan. The per capita income of Shenyang, Luda and Yingkou Municipalities exceeded 150 yuan. Even more encouraging, after only 1 year some 2,500 production teams which for a long time had relied on state supplies of food grain, funds and means of production began to improve their impoverished state.

These achievements occurred in spite of serious natural adversities and should be attributed to the party organizations throughout the province, which, under the guidance of the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, earnestly implemented the central authorities two documents on agriculture and the party's various rural economic policies and worked diligently to establish and improve responsibility systems in agricultural production to boost the enthusiasm of rural cadres and commune members.

MANAGEMENT OF LIAONING WATER CONSERVANCY URGED

OW030903 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0157 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Letter from XINHUA correspondents Gong Junchun and Cheng Bingyan and XINHUA reporter Chen Baoyu: "Importance Should Be Attached to Management of Water Conservancy Projects"]

[Excerpts] Shenyang, 3 Feb (XINHUA)--During our tour of the Liaoning countryside whenever the topic of water conservancy was raised, both the peasants and comrades in charge of water conservancy projects stressed the need for management, saying that construction alone without management was useless.

Strengthening the management of water conservancy works is a major problem needing immediate resolution. Since liberation, Liaoning has built nearly 1,000 reservoirs, nearly 10,000 kilometers of river dikes and hundreds of thousands of projects such as wells, irrigation ditches, culverts and gates which played a big role in developing industrial and agricultural production. Yet, because of the lack of management or because of bad management, many projects not only fail to yield proper benefits but constitute tremendous potential hazards. For instance, some defective and vulnerable reservoirs have been leaking or are misshapen. People say that these reservoirs are a burden in our antiflood efforts and are useless in our anti-drought efforts. Due to the lack of management, garbage and ore dregs are found near many river dike sections. Even factories and warehouses are found in these places. They stem the river's flow. Before, the safe water flow of the Liaohe River was 5,000 cubic meters per second. It is now 3,000 cubic meters per second. Of the over 100,000 power wells for farm use throughout Liaoning, the walls of many of them have collapsed and pumping machinery in many of them has been lost. They are thus rendered useless. Statistics show that of the 3 million hp of mechanical and electrical equipment for water conservancy projects, some 500,000 hp, or one-sixth, has been damaged and is useless.

Over 80 percent of Liaoning's water conservancy projects were constructed by communes and production brigades. But there has been no management system covering both provincial and commune projects. The provincial water conservancy bureau has a project management department and the municipal water conservancy bureau has a project management section manned by 2 or 3 people. There is virtually no management work at county and commune level. To solve this problem ideologically, the prejudice against management after a project is completed must be eliminated and measures must be taken to establish a system of management and of funds to be provided.

BRIEFS

NORTHEAST SCRAP IRON--In 1980 the northeast region collected some 1.8 million tons of scrap iron and steel and handed over some 661,000 tons to the state. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Feb 81 SK]

HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S PURCHASING POWER--According to statistics compiled by departments concerned, the Heilongjiang provincial people's purchasing power in 1980 increased by more than 15 percent over that of 1979. Wages of the staff and workers of collectively owned and state enterprises increased by 20 percent. This accounted for 66.9 percent of the increased purchasing power. Income of commune members gained by selling farm sideline products and participating in collective labor increased 13 percent. This accounted for 26 percent of the increased purchasing power. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Feb 81 SK]

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